

Health Report

FOR

The City of Perth

For 1929

BY THE

Medical Officer of Health.



PERTH:

PRINTED BY D. LESLIE, 20 ST. JOHN STREET.

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*To the Honourable the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Members
of the Town Council of the City and Royal Burgh of Perth.*

Gentlemen,

*I have the honour to submit my Thirty-first Annual
Report upon the Health of the City for the year 1929.*

*As in previous years, in order to make the Report more
interesting, I have incorporated several Charts and Tables,
which have been drawn up with every care and accuracy.*

*The mortality rate for the year is 14·8 per 1000—the
same figure as in the previous year, but a figure
well below the average of the last decade, and when one
considers that the old age mortality (i.e., deaths at 65 years
and upwards) accounts for 46 per cent. one has a fairly just
reason for gratification. The infantile death-rate—74 per 1000
births—is somewhat higher than the record of 1926, but a rate
which would be the envy of many towns.*

*As regards the mortality from Zymotic Causes, it is pleasing
to record the figure of 1·3 per 1000—half of this figure being
attributable to Influenza.*

*One more satisfactory feature may be reported. The
consumptive death-rate continues low—·47 per 1000—a figure
about a quarter of what it was thirty years ago. On the
other hand Cancer continues high, though the death rate of
1·19 per 1000 is lower than the record of 1928, viz., 1·51.*

*It is worthy of record that for the past three years no case
of Typhoid Fever has been notified.*

*C. PARKER STEWART,
M.O.H.*

*Rockville, Barnhill,
Perth, April, 1930.*

Health Report for 1929.

AREA AND POPULATION.

THE registration area, as given by the Registrar-General, is 3,134 acres, while I estimate the population at 33,542. This represents 10·7 persons to an acre. The additional acreage, due to the extension of the Burgh boundary in 1909, was 1,017 acres.

BIRTHS.

The Births registered in the Burgh during 1929 were 551. This represents a birth rate of 16·4 per 1000 living, as compared with 18·3 in the previous year. Of these 551 births 284 were males and 267 were females, while 32 were illegitimate. The proportion of illegitimate births to total births was 5·8 per cent., as compared with 6 per cent. in the previous year.

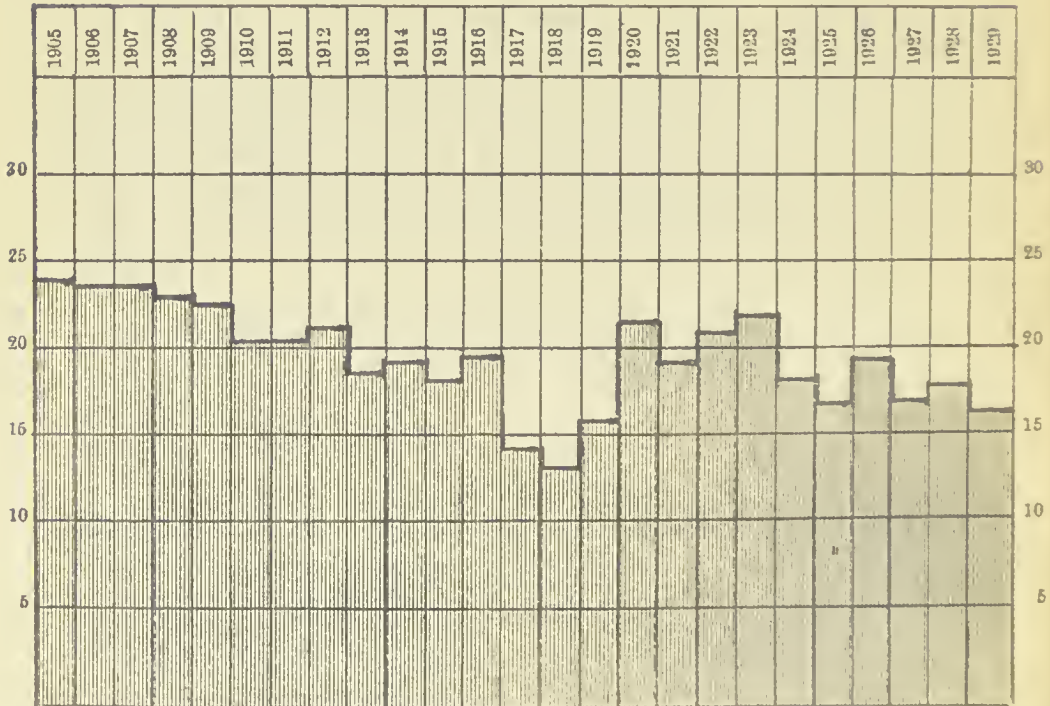
TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1929.

MONTH.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Illegitimate.
January,	27	17	44	1
February,	15	13	28	1
March,	27	27	54	8
April,	17	24	41	...
May,	33	21	54	5
June,	30	21	51	5
July,	24	28	52	3
August,	22	18	40	3
September,	19	17	36	...
October,	22	26	48	4
November,	29	26	55	2
December,	19	29	48	...
Total,	284	267	551	32 or 5·8 %

This is an extremely low birth rate and with the exception of the years 1917-1919 when it reached 12·8 per 1000 is the lowest recorded during the last thirty years.

An examination of the following Chart will show the steady decline which has taken place until the last few years. This declining birth-rate is a feature of all civilized races, and I stated in a previous Annual Report that I feared the upward tendency of the last year or two was not one which may be expected to continue. This has shown itself to be the case this year.

CHART SHOWING THE BIRTH RATE PER 1000 IN THE CITY
DURING THE PAST 25 YEARS.



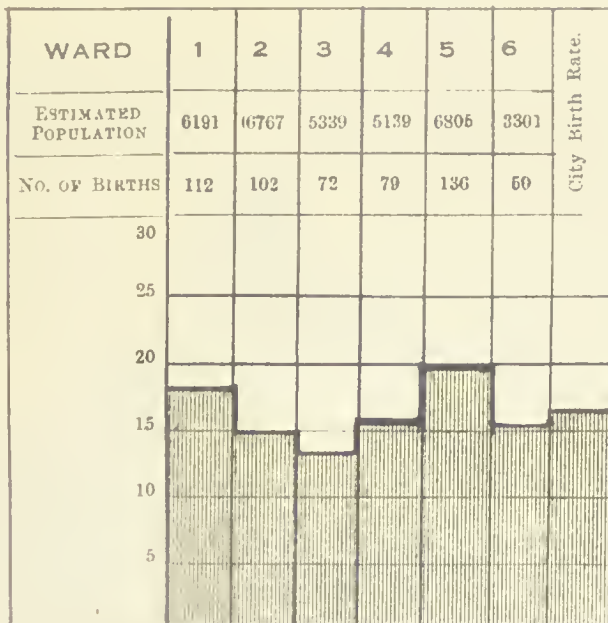
It will be noted from the foregoing chart how steadily the birth rate declined until 1919—in fact in 1899 the birth-rate was 28·1 per 1000 as compared with 12·8 per 1000 in 1918, a decline during a period of 20 years of 50 per cent. From 1919 to 1923 the birth-rate increased, but since the latter date the tendency has been downwards.

While the birth-rate for the whole of the City is 16·4 per 1000, it may be noted that in two Wards—viz., Wards 1 and 5—this birth-rate is exceeded, while in the remaining Wards the birth-rate is below that of the City generally. In 1928 the City rate was exceeded in Wards 1, 3 and 5.

Ward 5 has the highest birth-rate of 19·9 per 1000; Ward 1 has a birth rate of 18 per 1000; Ward 2 has a birth-rate of 15; Ward 3 has the lowest birth rate of 13·4; Ward 4 has a birth-rate of 15·3, and Ward 6 has a birth rate of 15·1 per 1000.

In 1928, Ward 1 had the highest birth-rate while again Ward 3 has the lowest, the figures then being 23·4 and 9·9 respectively.

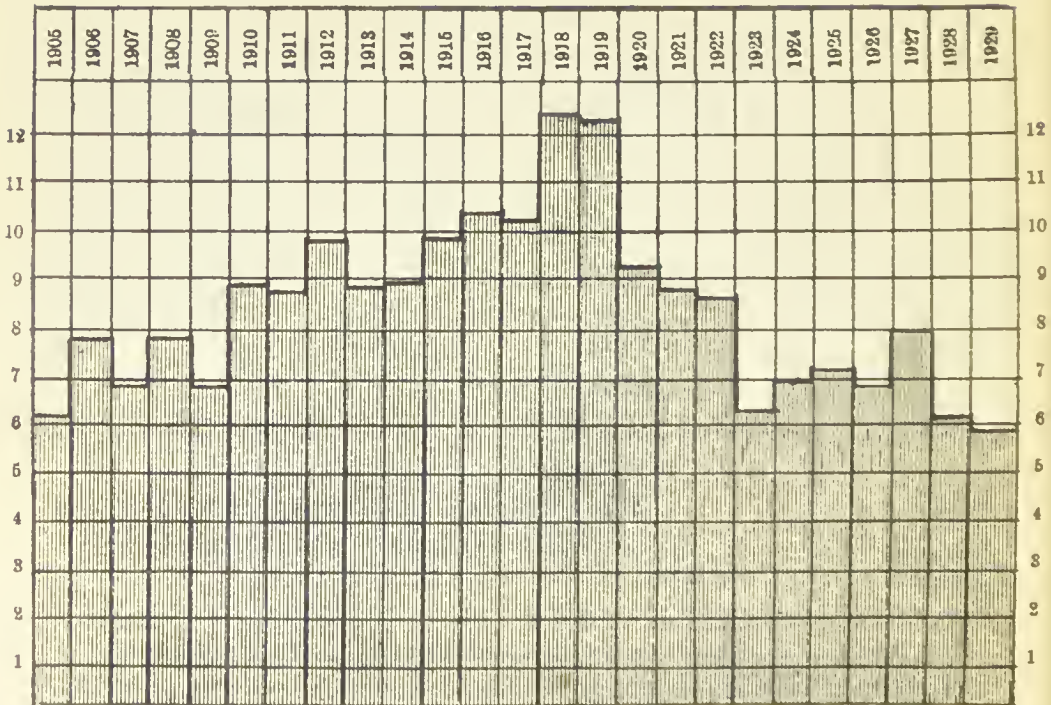
CHART SHOWING THE WARD BIRTH RATE PER 1000 OF
POPULATION.



Connected with the birth-rate is the question of illegitimacy, and in looking back past years it may be noted that from 1899 to 1902 a gradual decline from 6·8 per cent. to 5 per cent. took place.

From the accompanying chart it will be seen that from the latter year there tended to be a steady increase until it reached a record of slightly over 12 per cent. in 1918. In the year following the rate was very slightly lower, but in the succeeding years there was a considerable decline. During recent years the tendency has been the other way, and this year's figure stands at 5.8 per cent., as compared 6 per cent. in 1928 and 8 per cent. in 1927, a figure considerably higher than one desires, but a great improvement over the period of 1910-1922 and the previous year. It is at the same time only right to state that this unsatisfactory phase in relation to births is more than a local circumstance. Associated with illegitimacy, unfortunately, is an increased infantile mortality. This is especially so during the first month of life, and is largely due to the fact that, in addition to the causes of death common to all infants, the mother of the illegitimate child is often under circumstances where she cannot do justice to her child and, it may be, even indifferent to its welfare.

CHART SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS
DURING THE PAST 25 YEARS.



DEATHS.

The deaths registered in the Burgh during the year numbered 643, of which 166 were classed by our Registrar as rural, *i.e.*, persons dying within, but not belonging to the Burgh. There was one landward death.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CITY MALE AND FEMALE
DEATHS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

(Not including deaths of citizens without the Burgh.)

MONTH.				Male.	Female.	Total.
January,	...	...	...	27	24	51
February,	...	...	...	27	38	65
March,	...	...	...	15	21	36
April,	...	...	...	11	13	24
May,	...	...	...	14	17	31
June,	...	...	...	18	11	29
July,	...	...	...	24	21	45
August,	...	...	...	17	20	37
September,	...	...	...	17	9	26
October,	...	...	...	24	20	44
November,	...	...	...	24	22	46
December,	...	...	...	19	24	43
Total of City,				237	240	477
Rural,				81	85	166
Total,				318	325	643

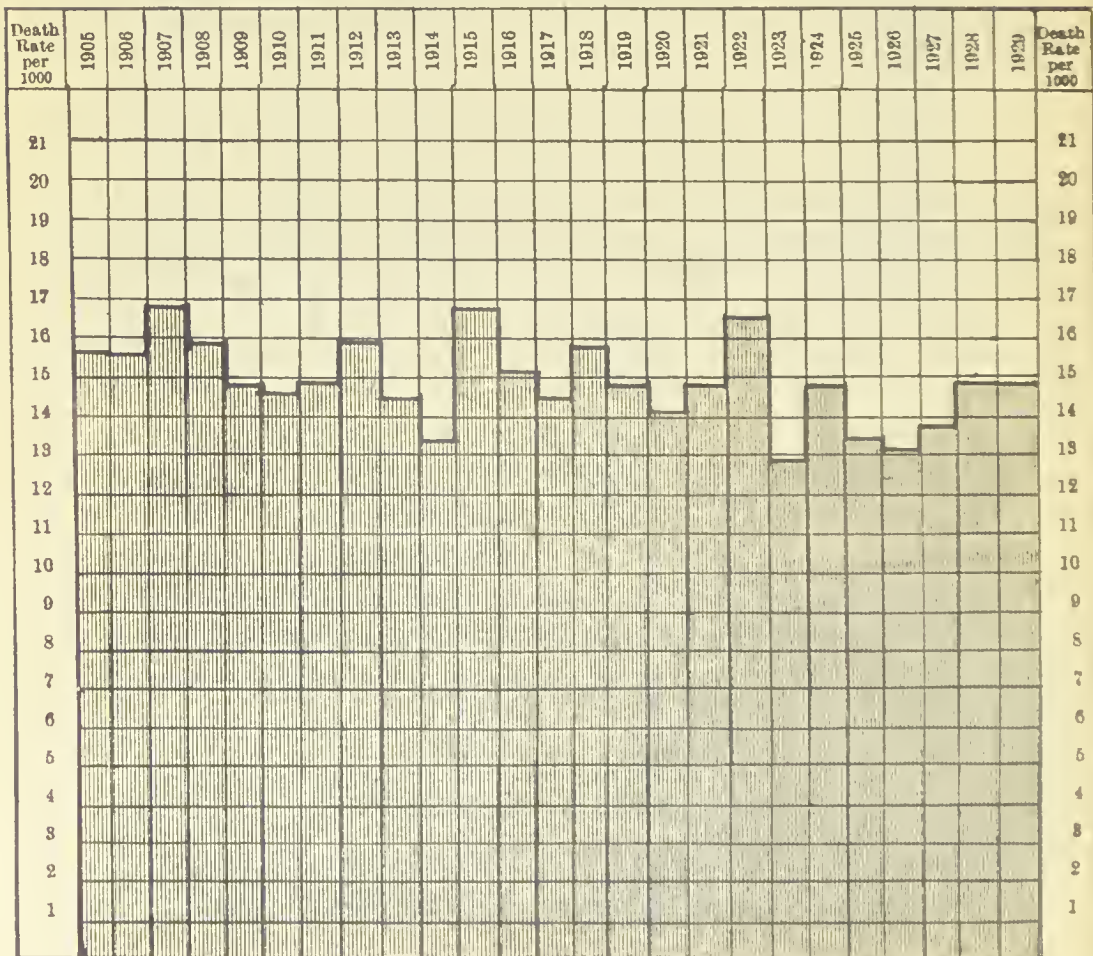
After taking into account the deaths of citizens outside the Burgh boundaries, 23 in number, the annual mortality rate for the year is 14·8 per 1000, the same figure as in the previous year.

If we compare this year's death-rate with the death-rates of only 20 years back one cannot fail to find satisfaction in the present existing state of matters. Then, 18 to 20 per 1000 and even over was the rule rather than the exception. In the preface to my annual reports of 1903 and 1906 I stated that these reports were

not only the most satisfactory which it had been my province to submit, but, to the best of my knowledge, the most satisfactory which had ever been presented to the Local Authority—the annual mortality for the City being at the exceedingly low rate of 15·5 per 1000.

Again, in 1914, I was able to record that the death rate was only between 13 and 14 per 1000; while in 1923 the mortality rate was the lowest ever recorded in the annals of the City, viz., 12·7 per 1000. This year's rate is 14·8 per 1000, not a record, but a rate considerably lower than the average of the last 20 years, and shows that Perth has kept abreast of the times in things pertaining to the welfare of its inhabitants, more particularly when note is taken of the age periods of death.

CHART SHOWING THE DEATH RATE FOR THE PAST 25 YEARS.



One pleasing feature, which will be referred to again in more detail, is the fact that a large number of deaths occurred in old people, and it is gratifying to record that 46·4 per cent. of the total deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age, as compared with 45 in the previous year.

Looking at the monthly death rates, we find that the highest death rate was recorded in the month of February, when it reached 25·2 per 1000. The next highest monthly return was in January, when it stood at 17·9, followed by November with 16·6 and July with 15·8. It will thus be seen that on one occasion the monthly mortality reached over 20 per 1000, viz 25·2.

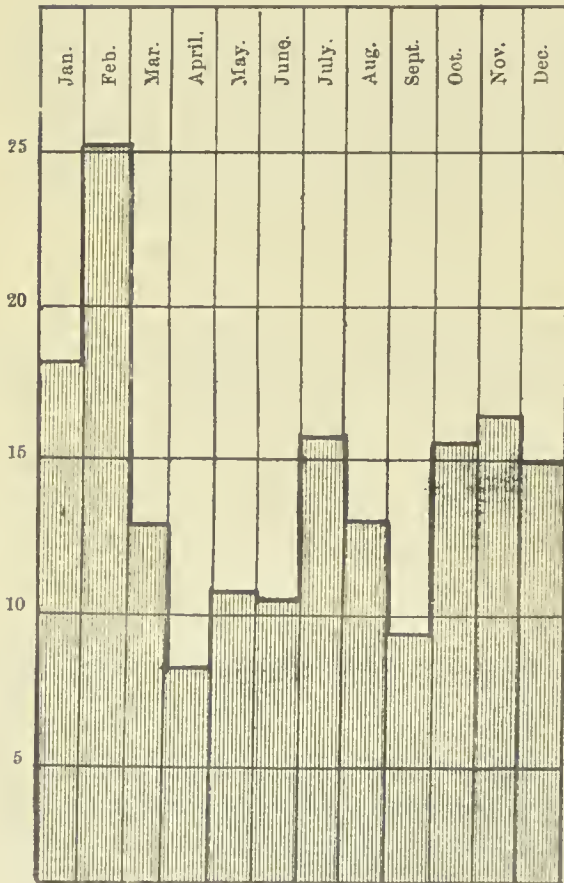
During February the most noticeable feature was the number of deaths attributable to Influenza or its complications, no less than 14 occurring from this cause, while deaths as the result of respiratory diseases numbered 15. In January, which had the second highest monthly mortality of 17·9 per 1000, Influenza was the cause of only 1 death, but a large number was attributed to circulatory and respiratory diseases, no less than 23 or just on 45 per cent. of the total deaths of this month being due to these two causes. In this month 62 per cent. of the total deaths were over 65 years of age.

The lowest monthly rate occurred in April, and was 8·7 per 1000. As a rule the lowest monthly mortality has taken place in either July or September. During the month of April the most noticeable features were the marked fall in deaths from diseases of the respiratory and circulatory systems, and the low infantile death rate. The next two months with the lowest mortality were September and June with 9·4 per 1000 and 10·5 per 1000 respectively.

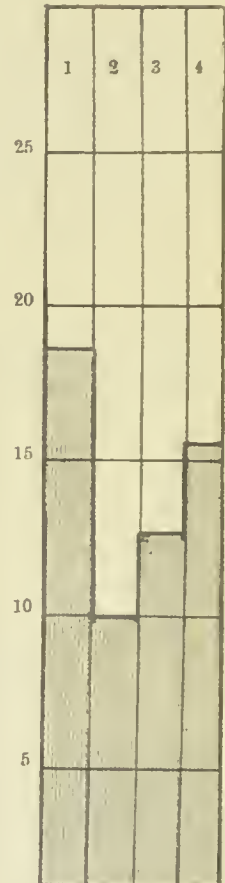
In the following months the death rate was above the annual rate, viz.:—January, February, July, October, November, and December, while in the remaining 6 months it was below.

CHART SHOWING THE MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY DEATH RATES
PER 1000 OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR 1929.

Monthly Death Rate.



Quarterly Death Rate.



Annual Mortality Rate = 14.8 per 1000.

Looking at the quarterly death returns, which were, 1st quarter 18.5 per 1000, 2nd quarter 10.0, 3rd quarter 12.7 and 4th quarter 15.6, it may be noted that the first and last quarters were above, and the other two quarters below the annual average. Compared with the previous year the quarterly death return is higher in the first, third, and fourth quarters but lower in the second quarter.

WARD DEATHS.

TABLE SHOWING THE WARD DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS, INCLUDING DEATHS OF CITIZENS OUTWITH THE CITY, DURING 1929.

DISTRICT.	Males.	Females.	Total
Ward 1,	46	42	88
Ward 2,	58	57	115
Ward 3,	44	45	89
Ward 4,	22	32	54
Ward 5,	55	51	106
Ward 6,	21	27	48
Total,	246	254	500

The figures given exhibit, however, no true relative mortality between the different Wards, because the population is different in each.

However, after careful consideration of the Census populations of 1911 and 1921 and the excess of births over deaths since the latter year, I have arrived at an estimate of the Ward population, which I believe will give a fairly true index.

	Est. Pop.	Death Rate.	1928.
Ward 1,	6191	14.2 per 1000.	12.2 per 1000.
Ward 2,	6767	16.9 „	13 „
Ward 3,	5339	16.6 „	16.4 „
Ward 4,	5139	10.5 „	13.9 „
Ward 5,	6805	15.5 „	17.5 „
Ward 6,	3301	14.5 „	16.6 „

As compared with 1928 it will be noted that there has been an increased mortality in Wards 1, 2 and 3, but a decreased mortality in the remaining Wards, more particularly noticeable in Wards 4 and 5. The respective increases are as follows:—Ward 1, 2 per 1000; Ward 2, 3·9 per 1000, and Ward 3, ·2 per 1000; while Wards 1, 2 and 3 show a decrease of 2·4, 2, and 1·1 per 1000 respectively. It will be noted that Ward 4 has the lowest death rate of the year. Last year the best Ward mortality occurred in Ward 1, an exceptional occurrence, although it occurred also in 1924.

TABLE SHOWING THE MORTALITY AT THE DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS
IN THE VARIOUS WARDS FOR THE YEAR 1929

AGE.	Ward I.	Ward II.	Ward III.	Ward IV.	Ward V.	Ward VI.	Total.
Under 1 year,	11	6	6	11	5	2	41
1—5 years (Infant period),	6	6	1	3	10	1	27
5—15 years (School period),	4	1	2	...	1	1	9
15—25 years (Adolescent period),	2	6	1	4	1	1	15
25—45 years (Mature period),	6	12	9	4	11	6	48
45—65 years (Late-mature period),	24	22	25	12	28	17	128
65 and upwards (Post-mature period),...	35	62	45	20	50	20	232
Total,	88	115	89	54	106	48	500

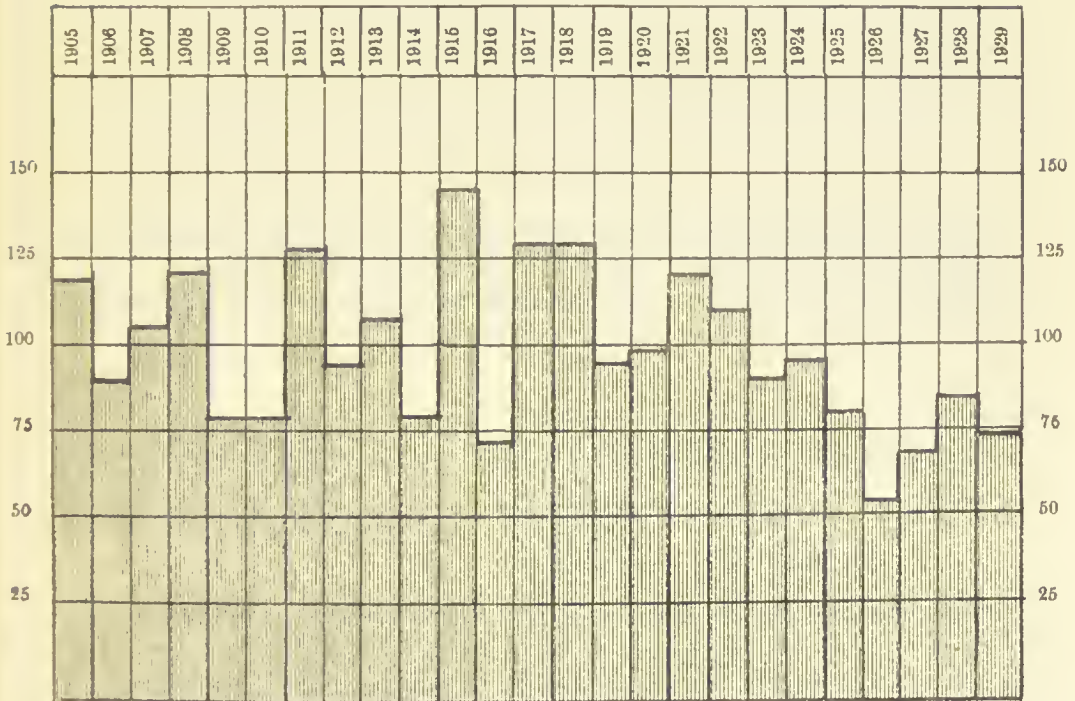
INFANTILE DEATHS.

The number of infants who died under one year was 41, so that the infantile death rate, or proportion of deaths of infants under one year to the registered births, is 74 per 1000 births, and is equal to 8 per cent. of the total deaths, as compared with 84 per 1000 births in 1928. Last year the number of infantile deaths was 52, or 10 per cent. of the total deaths.

In reviewing the deaths of infants for the past 25 years, as can

perhaps best be done by examining the following chart, it will be noted that on fifteen occasions the infantile death rate per 1000 births has been under the 100, the lowest recorded being 54 in 1926; on six occasions between 100 and 125, and on four occasions between 125 and 150.

CHART SHOWING THE INFANTILE DEATH RATE PER 1000 BIRTHS
DURING THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.



As has been done now for several years, a printed card with instruction on "The Care, Feeding, and Clothing for Infants" is given by the Registrar to the person registering the birth of a child where no medical man has been in attendance. This card, which is supplied with a hook, so as to be easily hung on the wall, is willingly given to anyone interested in the welfare of infants.

Having always considered this portion of the death returns as very important, I have in previous years given a detailed account of these infantile deaths, and the following table exhibits in a concise manner the causes and periods of infantile deaths belonging to the City.

INFANTILE MORTALITY FOR THE YEAR 1928.

Including deaths without, but belonging to, the Burgh.

CAUSES.	Under 1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days	Total under a week	Under 2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	Total under 1 month	Under 2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months	7 months	8 months	9 months	10 months	11 months	Under 12 months	Total.
Premature Birth -	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Congenital Malformations	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
Debility, Malnutrition -	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	5	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Convulsions -	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diarrhea, Gastritis, Enteritis, &c. }	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
Whooping Cough -	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Zymotic Diseases {
Measles -
Diphtheria -
Septicæmia -	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Respiratory Diseases -	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tubercular Diseases -
Nervous Diseases -
Syphilis -
Overlain (Suffocation) -
Burns or Scalds -
Other Causes -	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
TOTAL	9	1	2	2	2	...	...	16	4	4	1	25	6	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	41

The total number of deaths on the *first* day was 9. This is 4 more than the number of last year. As a rule, of the deaths during the first week the majority occur on the first day, and this is borne out in the preceding table, although in 1926 the number was equalled by that of the third day.

The number of deaths within the *first* week was 16, being 2 more than that of last year at this period. This means that, of all the children who died under one year of age, every third one died during the first week of infancy.

The cause of this percentage of deaths within the first week will be gathered from a consideration of the diseases which occasioned the deaths, many of the causes no doubt being attributed to maternal conditions.

During the *second* week there is a marked decline, four deaths being recorded at this period. As a rule, each succeeding week during the first month shows a decline as compared with the week before, but this year the numbers of the second and third weeks were the same.

The number of deaths within the **first** month was 25, showing an increase of 3 as compared with last year, and is equivalent to 61 per cent. of the total infantile deaths, a higher percentage than in the previous year.

As a result largely of the great number of deaths during the first week, the deaths during the first month are greatly in excess of any succeeding month, being four times the number of any succeeding month. In the previous three years this was also the case.

The large percentage of infantile deaths during the first month is easily explained by glancing at the *causes* of death, where it will be seen that Premature Births accounted for 44 per cent. of all deaths at this early period. This is above the percentage of last year. If to these cases there be added the cases which died as the result of congenital malformations at birth, we find that of the infants dying during the *first* month no less than 60 per cent. were attributable to one or other of these two causes. Of the remaining deaths at this period, five were attributed to debility, and five to other causes.

As regards the houses in which the infantile deaths occurred, it may be mentioned that 7 took place in the High Street, 2 in Princes Street, Cutlog Vennel, Scott Street, King Street, Strathmore Street, South Street and Watergate, and the remainder in different parts of the City. Not a single infantile death occurred in the Meal Vennel.

As regards occupations of Parents, the most prominent was that of railway employees, followed by that of labourers and mechanics. There was one case of a domestic servant as compared with none last year. In former reports one had to deal with a fair number of deaths of infants whose mothers were servants and whose infants had been farmed out.

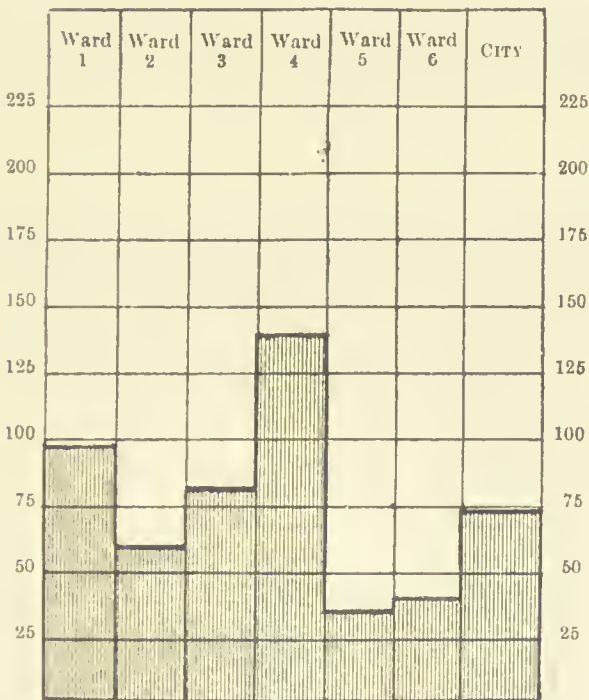
Another point may be noted, viz., that the death rate among the illegitimate is, as might be expected, considerably higher than among the legitimate. The number of legitimate births during the year was 519. Of these, 37 died—a percentage of 7 per cent. The illegitimate births were 32, with a death roll of 4, being equivalent to 12 per cent. Such figures would indicate two things, either that the class of parents of illegitimate children is of a very low order from a health point of view, or what is much more likely—is that the illegitimate child does not receive the kindly consideration and care which a legitimate child gets. Now, if the prevention of mortality of legitimate children is a difficult problem, this prevention among the illegitimates is undoubtedly much more difficult, and the knowledge that the death rate among the latter is considerably more than that of the legitimate must be looked sternly in the face. Many of these infants may not be wanted but the child is not worthless, much less is it illegitimate, and it is to be borne in mind that the nation's greatest asset is its children, and if in the past it was the "cry" of the man and the woman, the present time is the "cry" of the child. Notwithstanding it is only right to say that the figure of 12 per cent. is the lowest of which I have knowledge. How much this is due to the Child Welfare Centre it is difficult to say, but in any case the work done by the Health Visitors is most useful, and they have done much to counteract the evils so often arising from ignorance, carelessness, and indifference.

Considering these infantile deaths from a Ward point of view, and in relation to the births in each Ward, we find that

					1928.
Ward 1	has an infantile death rate of	98	per 1000 births		54
" 2	"	"	58	"	78
" 3	"	"	83	"	37
" 4	"	"	139	"	153
" 5	"	"	36	"	94
" 6	"	"	40	"	95

the infantile death rate for the whole City being 74 per 1000 births.

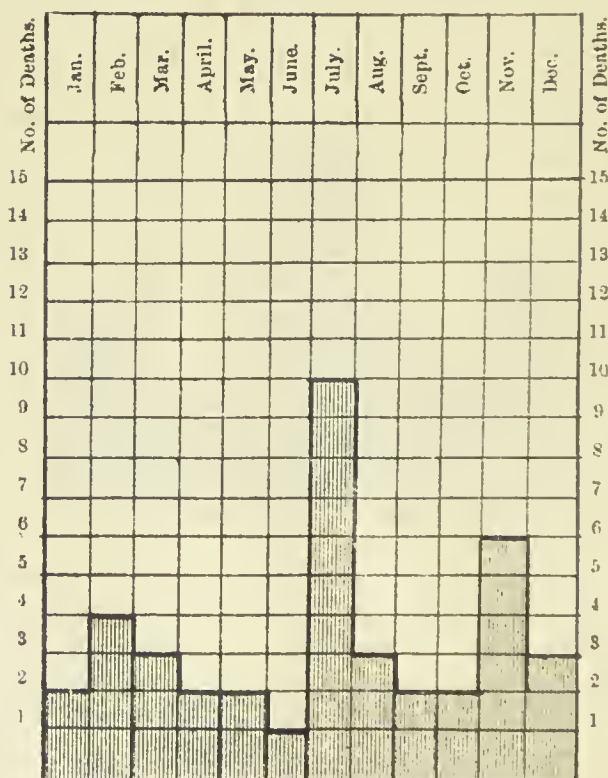
CHART SHOWING THE INFANTILE DEATH RATE PER 1000 BIRTHS
IN THE VARIOUS WARDS AND CITY.



The deaths in the Wards show considerable change as compared with the previous year. Thus Wards 1 and 3 show a considerable increase, while in the other Wards there was a decline. This was particularly the case in Wards 5 and 6. In the former the figure declined from 95 to 36 per 1000, and in the latter from 95 to 40 per 1000. It is particularly gratifying to record that, though not so low as last year, the mortality in Ward 1 was below the 100. Ward 4, as in 1928, has the highest infantile mortality, viz., 139 per 1000 births.

The following chart is interesting as showing how the infantile deaths vary throughout the year. In three months, viz., February, July, and November, the number was above the monthly average; while in the remaining months it was below. The greatest monthly number was in July, viz., 10, followed by November with 6. In the month of June only one death was recorded. It is rather remarkable that just on 25 per cent. of the total infantile deaths should have occurred in the month of July. The cause was the large number of congenital malformations, premature births and cases of debility at this period.

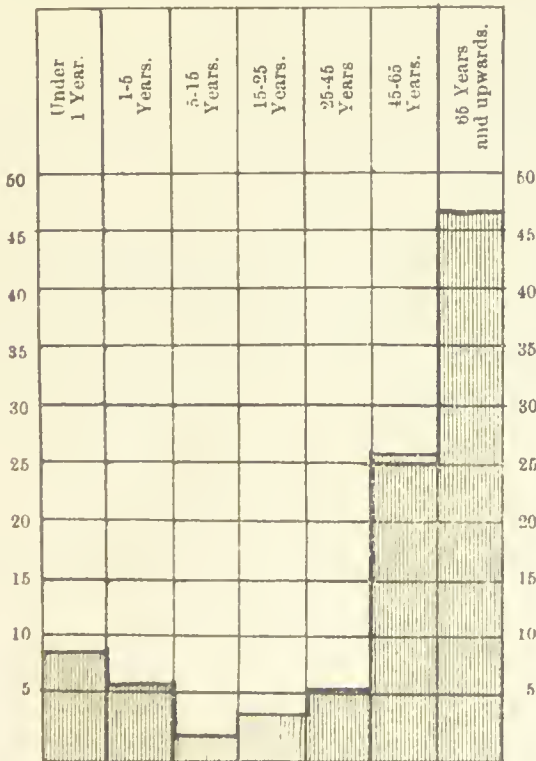
CHART SHOWING SEASONAL INFANTILE MORTALITY
DURING 1929.



OTHER AGE PERIODS.

The deaths of children between 1 and 5 years were 27, being equivalent to 5.4 per cent. of the total deaths; between 5 and 15 years (school period) 10 or 2 per cent.; between 15 and 25 years (adolescent period) 14 or 2.8 per cent.; between 25 and 45 years (early mature period) 49 or 8.2 per cent.; between 45 and 65 years (late mature period) 127 or 25.4 per cent.; and at 65 years and upwards (post mature period) 232 or 46.4 per cent. Compared with last year the percentage of deaths at the post-mature period has slightly increased, when it was 45.4 per cent. Of these post-mature deaths 56 were between 65 and 70 years, 113 between 70 and 80 years, 54 between 80 and 90 years, 4 between 90 and 100 years and 1 at the advanced age of 101 years.

CHART SHOWING THE MORTALITY AT THE DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS AS PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL DEATHS.



CAUSES OF DEATH.

(1.) ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The number of deaths ascribed to zymotic causes, including those from septic causes—Septicæmia, Pyæmia, Puerperal Fever, and Erysipelas—and those from Diarrhœa, Gastritis, and Gastro-Enteritis, as well as those from Venereal disease, was 44, which is equivalent to a death rate of 1·31 per 1000 persons living.

TABLE SHOWING THE MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES AT THE DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.

DISEASE.	Under 1 Year.	1-5 Years.	5-15 Years.	15-25 Years.	25-45 Years.	45-65 Years.	65 and upwards.	Total.	Death Rate per 1000.	1928	
										Total.	Death Rate per 1000.
Erysipelas -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·029
Diphtheria -	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	·059	2	·059
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·029
Cerebro- Spinal Fever }	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	·029	1	·029
Measles -	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	6	·178	3	·089
Whooping Cough }	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	·119	1	·029
Influenza -	...	1	...	1	3	5	11	21	·622	3	·089
Diarrhœa, in- cluding Gas- tritis and Enteritis }	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	·178	7	·208
Polio-myeli- tis Ant. Ac. }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Encephali- tis }	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	·059
Puerperal Fever }	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	2	·059
Septicæmia -	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	·059	1	·029
Total -	6	12	2	2	3	5	12	42	1·31		
1928.	8	3	3	1	2	2	5	24	·71	...	..

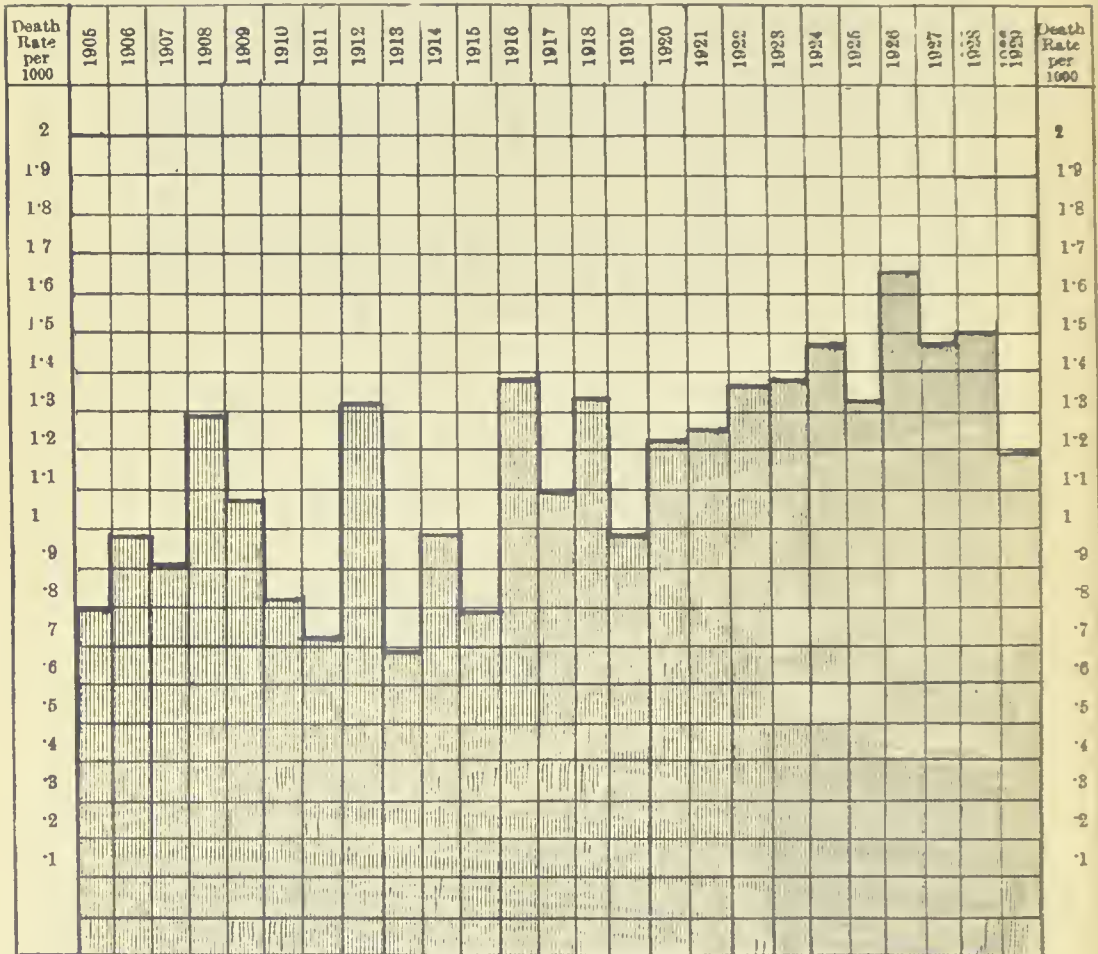
From the foregoing it will be seen that there has been a considerable increase in the zymotic death rate, having risen from $\cdot71$ of the previous year to $1\cdot31$. The main increases have occurred in the following diseases—Measles from $\cdot089$ to $\cdot178$, Whooping Cough from $\cdot029$ to $\cdot119$, and Influenza from $\cdot089$ to $\cdot622$. On the other hand Diarrhea decreased from $\cdot208$ to $\cdot178$, while Diphtheria remained the same. Two deaths were attributed to Syphilis. That this is a true index of the prevalence of this disease I have grave doubt. No deaths were attributed to either Scarlet Fever, Puerperal Fever, or Erysipelas throughout the year.

(2.) CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

The deaths from this class of disease, including deaths outwith the Burgh, numbered 75, representing a proportion of $2\cdot23$ per 1000 living.

Cancer is the principal disease. In 1912 deaths from Cancer for the first time outnumbered those resulting from Consumption, and this year has been more than repeated, in fact the deaths number nearly four times those of Phthisis. It appears evident from a study of mortality tables for past years that this disease tends to be on the increase, although the deaths this year were 11 less than in the previous year. The deaths from Cancer, including one from outwith the Burgh, numbered 41, and were equivalent to a death rate of $1\cdot19$ per 1000, as compared with $1\cdot51$ per 1000, in 1928.

CHART SHOWING THE DEATH RATE FROM CANCER OR MALIGNANT
DISEASE DURING THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS



Phthisis, or tuberculosis of the lungs, which used to be classed as a constitutional disease, has been a notifiable disease since 1912. During the year 15 deaths, including four from outwith the Burgh, occurred from this cause. One occurred between 15 and 25 years, 9 between 25 and 45 years, 4 between 45 and 65 years, and one above 65 years. This is 7 less than in the previous year, and based on the estimated population of 33,542, is equivalent to .447 per 1000, as compared with .653 in 1928.

The percentage of deaths to total deaths was 3, and the death rate as stated was equivalent to $\cdot 447$ per 1000 persons living. Compared with the corresponding figures of 1900, viz., 9.2 percentage to total deaths and a death rate of 1.9 per 1000, it will be evident, especially after a glance at the following chart; that the factors which made this disease to be classed as the "white scourge," are slowly but surely being got under control.

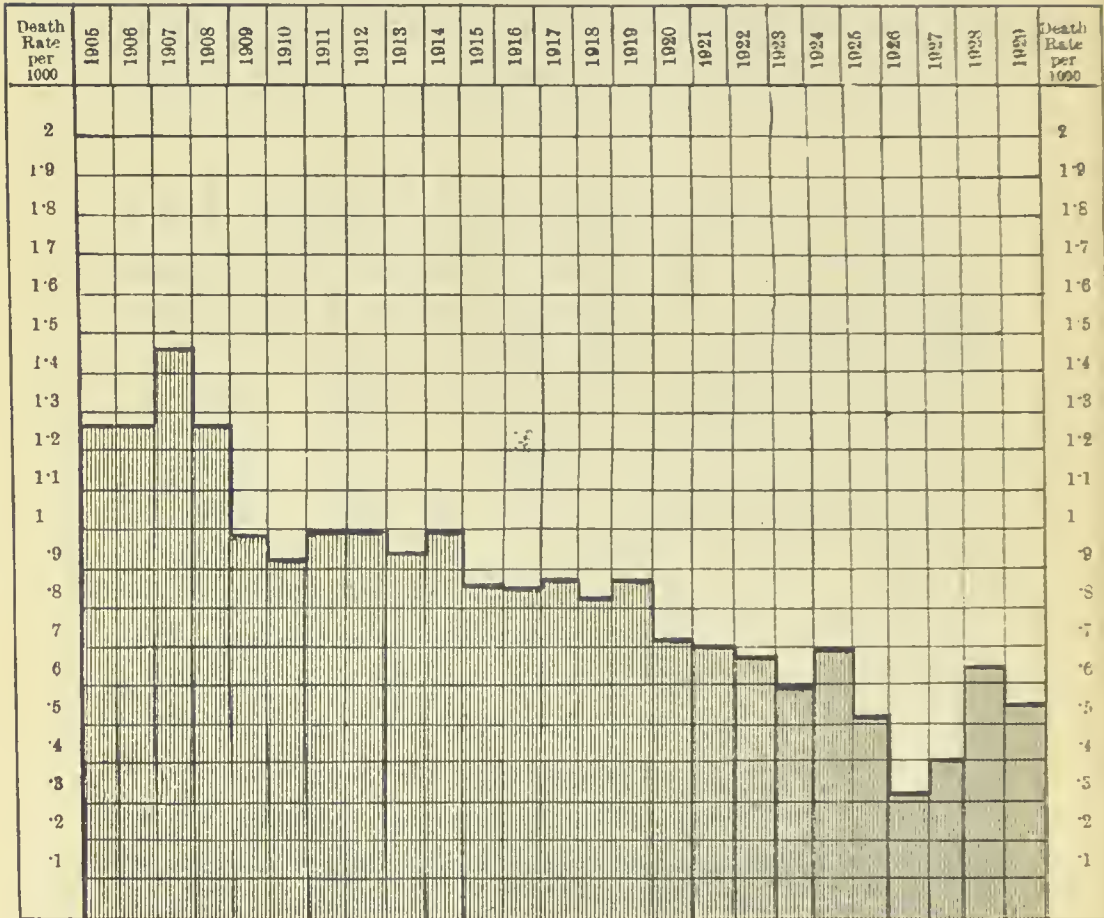
The Ward distribution of these deaths was as follows:—Ward 1, 2 deaths; Ward 2, 3 deaths; Ward 3, 2 deaths; Ward 5, 2 deaths; Ward 6, 2 deaths. If we judge these figures by the respective population of each Ward, we find that—

				1928.
Ward 1	has a	consumptive	death rate of $\cdot 32$ per 1000.	$\cdot 94$
Ward 2	„	„	„ $\cdot 44$ „	$\cdot 73$
Ward 3	„	„	„ $\cdot 37$ „	$\cdot 93$
Ward 4	„	„	„ — „	$\cdot 19$
Ward 5	„	„	„ $\cdot 29$ „	$\cdot 45$
Ward 6	„	„	„ $\cdot 60$ „	$\cdot 63$

If all forms of tuberculosis are considered the figures for the Wards in their numerical order are $\cdot 80$, $\cdot 44$, $\cdot 56$, $\cdot 19$, $\cdot 73$, and $\cdot 60$ per 1000.

The death rate from this cause, though not a record for the City, is a great improvement on the figures of a few years ago, and the following chart will show how satisfactory has been the decline during the past years.

CHART SHOWING THE DEATH RATE FROM PHTHISIS DURING THE
PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.



In 1920 an important administrative change occurred with regard to the treatment of insured persons suffering from tuberculosis. Formerly it fell to the Local Insurance Committee to provide treatment for phthisical patients, but in that year the duty was placed on the Local Authority. This implies the provision of institutional treatment or domiciliary treatment, and the payment of medicines incurred under the treatment of their own doctor at home. The Local Authority are now responsible for the care of all forms of tuberculosis.

(3.) LOCAL DISEASES.

The number of deaths registered under this class was 282. These causes give a death rate of 8.4 per 1000, the same as in 1928. No deaths were attributed to diseases of the lymphatic system, to a disease of an organ of locomotion, or as the result of "confinement." Two deaths resulted from diseases of the organs of special sense, viz., the ear.

As has been the case in previous years, deaths from nervous, respiratory and circulatory causes are the most prominent.

As regards respiratory troubles, Bronchitis is the commonest, followed by Broncho-Pneumonia and Pneumonia. 3 deaths of infants, 8 deaths of children between 1 and 5 years of age, and 27 deaths of persons over 65 years of age occurred from pulmonary trouble. The total number of deaths was 63, being 13 more than in the previous year.

Attention has already been drawn to the number of infantile deaths from respiratory disease, and when we add to that number the number of those dying between the age of one and five years, we have a total of 11—a figure 7 less than last year, but a figure still capable of reduction. Nay, does it not give ample proof of carelessness or ignorance on the part of many parents that 7 per cent. of infantile deaths and 29 per cent. of deaths between 1 and 5 years should result from Respiratory trouble? The respective percentages last year were 20 and 35.

Nervous diseases account for 64 deaths. No less than 38 deaths took place from apoplexy, and of these the great majority occurred in people over 60 years of age; in fact, no less than 27 occurred in persons over 65. As regards diseases of the Circulatory System, 29 deaths were attributed to heart disease and 5 to syncope, and a large number to disease of the arteries.

(4.) VIOLENCE.

The number of deaths attributed to "violent" causes during the year was 20, being 11 less than in 1928. Two were due to railway vehicles, and no less than 5 were the result of motor accidents. Drowning was the cause in 2 instances, while 6 deaths arose as the result of fall, &c. No death occurred in an infant from overlying, but 1 death resulted in a child from burns. There was 1 case of lysol poisoning and 1 from coal gas poisoning, while 1 death resulted from hæmorrhage.

The cases attributed to suicide were very much fewer and numbered 2, as compared with 14 in 1928.

SUMMARY OF DEATHS (INCLUDING DEATHS OF CITIZENS
OUTWITH THE CITY).

I. SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES—

			1929	1928
1. Miasmatic Diseases	...	...	35	13
2. Diarrhoeal (Enteritis, etc.)	...	...	6	—
3. Malarial	...	...	—	—
4. Zoogeneous	...	...	—	—
5. Venereal	...	...	3	—
6. Septic	...	...	3	4

II. PARASITIC DISEASES — —

III. DIETETIC DISEASES 1 2

IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES .. 81 88

V. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES ... 55 49

VI. LOCAL DISEASES—

1. Diseases of Nervous System	...	64	60
2. Diseases of Organs of Special Sense	...	2	—
3. Diseases of Circulatory System	...	105	115
4. Diseases of Respiratory System	...	63	50
5. Diseases of Digestive System	...	27	34
6. Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands	...	—	1
7. Diseases of Urinary System	..	19	24
8. Diseases of Organs of Generation	...	1	1
9. Diseases of Organs of Parturition	...	—	1
10. Diseases of Locomotary System	...	—	1
11. Diseases of Integumentary System	...	1	—

VII. VIOLENCE—

1. Accident or Negligence	...	18	17
2. Suicide	...	2	14

VIII. ILL-DEFINED OR NON-SPECIFIED
CAUSES

	...	14	11
Total	...	500	500

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The total number of notifiable diseases recorded during the year 1929 was 371, as compared with an average of 385 in the previous ten years.

TABLE SHOWING THE WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES NOTIFIED
DURING THE YEAR 1929, WITH NUMBER OF CASES TREATED
IN HOSPITAL.

NATURE OF DISEASE.	WARD 1.		WARD 2.		WARD 3.		WARD 4.		WARD 5.		WARD 6.		Treated in Hospital	Treated in Home	Total
	Under 5 years	5 years & over	Under 5 years	5 years & over	Under 5 years	5 years & over	Under 5 years	5 years & over	Under 5 years	5 years & over	Under 5 years	5 years & over			
Chickenpox, ...	3	5	4	3	...	1	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	23	23
Typhoid Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum, ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3
Pneumonia, ...	...	3	2	10	...	11	...	10	...	8	...	4	18	30	48
Scarlet Fever, ...	7	22	9	16	2	21	5	14	7	16	3	4	106	20	126
Diphtheria, ...	...	6	4	13	2	16	2	8	3	14	...	5	67	6	73
Erysipelas, ...	...	6	1	4	...	4	...	2	1	5	1	3	6	21	27
Phthisis, ...	...	5	...	8	...	7	...	3	...	5	...	5	15	18	33
Tuberculosis other than Phthisis, ...	4	3	3	4	...	4	1	2	2	4	...	...	20	7	27
Encephalitis Lethargica, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Puerperal Fever, ...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
CerebroSpinal Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Malaria, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	14	53	24	59	5	65	8	48	16	54	4	21	242	129	371
TOTAL, ...	67		83		70		56		70		25				

As compared with the previous year there has been 1 more case notified.

I am glad to report that there has been no recurrence of Small-pox or Typhus Fever. It is thirty years since there was a case of the latter disease in Perth, and then it was a case of a tramp from Glasgow. Two cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever and one of Sleeping Sickness were notified. For the third year in succession there has been no case of Typhoid Fever.

The average monthly number of cases was 31, being exceeded on three occasions, these all occurring in the first quarter of the year. The largest number of cases was reported in January and February the result of the large number of cases of Diphtheria in the former month and Pneumonia in the latter, the number for these months being 58 and 54 respectively. The smallest number occurred in July, when only 10 cases of infectious disease were notified, followed by 22 and 24 in August and June. In fact 40 per cent. of the cases were notified in the first quarter of the year.

As regards the age period, 68 were under 5 years of age, and 303 above that period. Last year the number affected at the infant period was 15 per cent. of the total. This year the percentage has increased, having risen to 18 per cent. Of the infant cases 14 per cent. were Chickenpox, 48 per cent. Scarlet Fever, and 16 per cent. Diphtheria.

The number of these notifiable cases, including one or two cases in the Infirmary, treated in Hospital or Sanatorium was 242, or 65 per cent. of the total cases, the same percentage as in the previous year.

With reference to the Ward Distribution of these Infectious Diseases, if we consider (which is the proper way) the cases as so many per 1000 of the population of each Ward (or better still, were that possible, as so many per 1000 of the young people in each Ward) we find that Ward 6 with 7.5 per 1000 stands for the year as the Ward freest from infectious trouble, while Ward 3, with 13.2 per 1000, was the most affected.

The figures for the various Wards are:—

		1928
Ward 1	= 10·8 per 1000 of estimated population,	10·9
Ward 2	= 12·2 " " "	8·9
Ward 3	= 13·2 " " "	10·8
Ward 4	= 10·8 " " "	14·9
Ward 5	= 10·2 " " "	12·8
Ward 6	= 7·5 " " "	5·7

As in 1928, Ward 6 was the freest from infectious disease. It may also be noted that, in the previous two years, Ward 4 was the most affected. This year it is Ward 3.

TABLE SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL DURING 1929.

DISEASE.	Total.	Treated in Hospital or Sanatorium.	Percentage of Cases treated in Hospital.
Chickenpox, ...	23	...	...
Typhoid Fever, ...	...	...	...
Oph. Neonatorum, ...	3	1	33
Pneumonia, ...	48	18	37
Scarlet Fever, ...	126	106	84
Diphtheria, ...	73	67	91
Erysipelas, ...	27	6	22
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	...
Phthisis, ...	33	15	45
Tuberculosis (other than Phthisis),	27	20	74
Puerperal Fever, ...	7	7	100
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	2	100
Malaria ...	1	...	...
Total, ...	370	242	65

SCARLET FEVER.

CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF SCARLET FEVER
NOTIFIED DURING THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

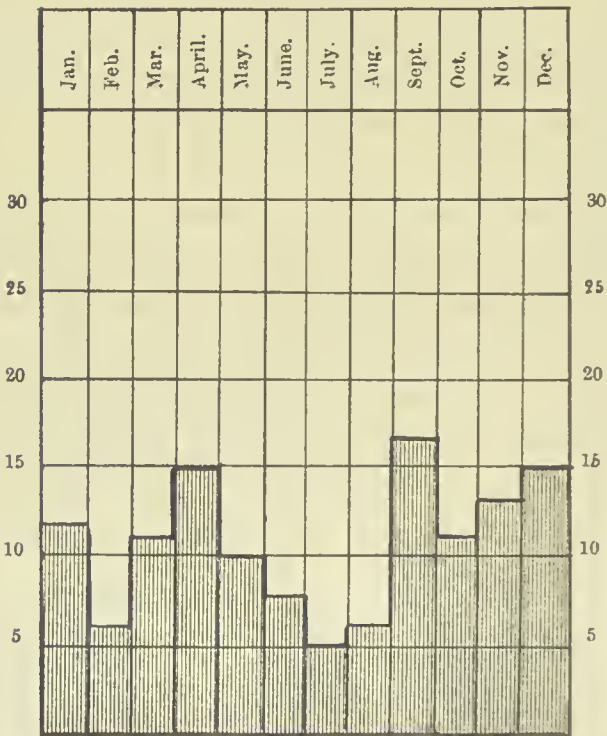


A glance at the chart recording the cases during the past twenty-five years will clearly show the tendency of this disease to lie more or less quiescent for some years and then manifest itself.

In 1922 only 19 cases were notified, followed in the following year with 138. In 1924 there was an increase of 357. In the following year there was a further increase, this figure being exceeded by 68, viz.:—563, and constituting a record in the annals of the City. In 1926 there was, as was to be expected, a marked decrease, the number having fallen to 172, or 391 less than in 1925, followed in 1927 with 140 cases. In 1928 the number had further declined to 116. This year shows an increase of 10, and it is fully to be expected that the coming year or two will see a progressive increase. It will be noted from the monthly chart, the disease was most prevalent in the last quarter of the year. The lowest point reached was during the months of July, August and February, the the cases for these months numbering 5, 6 and 6.

During the first quarter of the year there were 29 cases or 23 per cent., while in the second quarter the cases numbered 32 or 25 per cent. The third quarter, with its 28 cases, was equivalent to 22 per cent., while the fourth quarter was 29 per cent of the total cases. The greatest number in any one month occurred in September, when 17 cases, or 13 per cent. of the total, were notified. This was followed by the month of April, when there were 15 cases. As already stated, the lowest number in any single month was in July, viz., 5.

CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF SCARLET FEVER
DURING THE YEAR 1929.



As regards the sex, 66 cases occurred among females and 60 among males ; while as regards the age period, 33 occurred among children under 5 years of age, or 26 per cent. This is a higher percentage than the previous year, when it stood at 12 per cent. As regards the other age periods, 71 or 56 per cent. occurred between 5 and 15 years, 15 or 12 per cent. between 15 and 25 years, and 6 or 4 per cent. between 25 and 45 years, while 1 occurred over 45 years.

As regards the Ward Distribution, Ward 6 is the lowest with 2.1 per 1000, followed by Ward 5 with 3.3 per 1000. Ward 1, followed by Ward 3, had the highest. The figures relating to the various Wards for 1929, with comparison for 1928, are as under:—

		Cases.		1928.	
Ward 1	...	29	or 4.6 per 1000,	1.9	per 1000.
Ward 2	...	25	or 3.7 ,,	2.7	,,
Ward 3	...	23	or 4.3 ,,	5.4	,,
Ward 4	...	19	or 3.6 ,,	4.8	,,
Ward 5	...	23	or 3.3 ,,	2.7	,,
Ward 6	...	7	or 2.1 ,,	3.6	,,

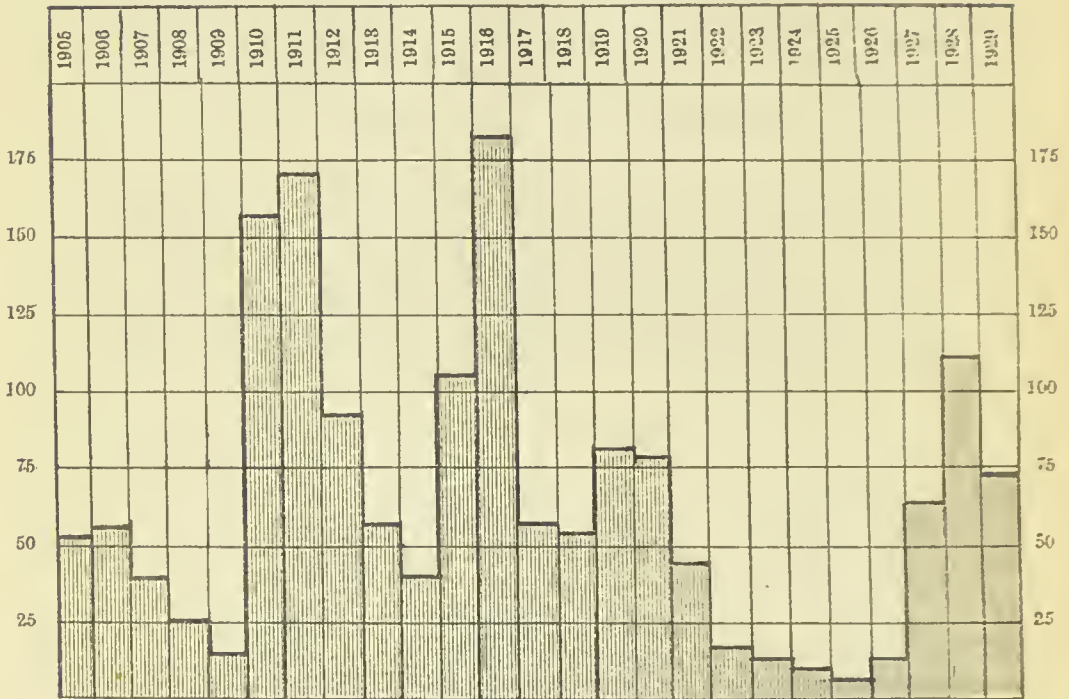
126

The number removed to Hospital was 106, or 84 per cent. of the whole. In the previous year the percentage was 89.

Although there were several cases in which the type of fever was virulent, with a corresponding degree of complications, it is pleasing to report that not a single death resulted from this cause throughout the year. In the previous year there was one death.

DIPHTHERIA.

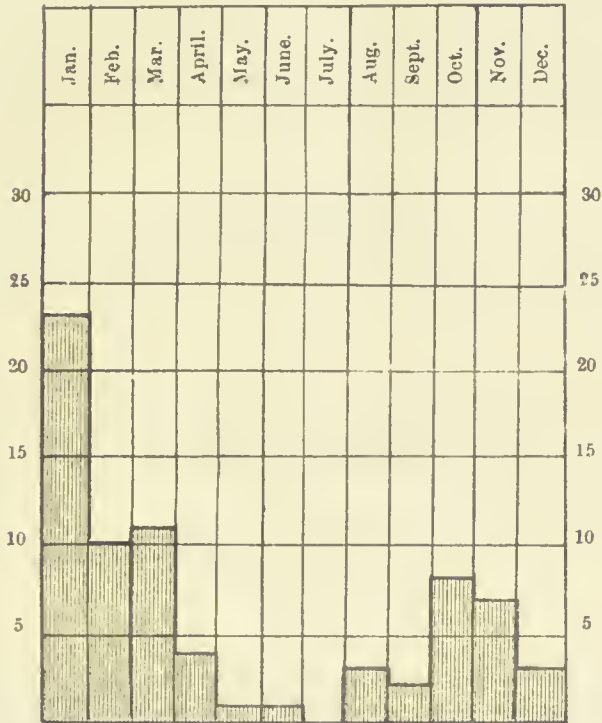
CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF DIPHTHERIA DURING
THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.



As is evident from the foregoing chart, Diphtheria was epidemic in the City during the years 1910-1912, and again in 1915-1916. Since the latter year there was, with the exception of 1919 and 1920, a continuous decline, reaching in 1925 a number which was the lowest yet recorded, viz., 11. In 1926 the number showed a slight increase, viz., 17; followed in 1927 and 1928 by an increase, the number notified in the latter year being 114. This year there was a decline, the number of cases reported being 73.

The average monthly notification was 6, but this figure was reached mainly in the first half of the year. During the last nine months of the year the average monthly number was only 3, whereas in the first quarter of the year 44 cases, or 60 per cent. of the total, were reported, the maximum monthly notification, viz., 23, occurring in January.

CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF DIPHTHERIA
DURING THE YEAR 1929.



The Wards most affected were Wards 3, 2 and 5, while Ward 6 had only 5 cases throughout the year, or only 6·8 per cent. of the total. Most of the cases occurred during the first three months of the year, as already stated 60 per cent. happening at this period. The largest number of cases occurred in the months of January, when 23 cases were reported, followed by March and February with 11 and 10 cases. No case occurred in July, and in the months of May and June only 1 case was reported.

Females were more affected than males, the figures, out of a total of 73 cases being 47 and 26 respectively.

With reference to the age period, 11 cases occurred in children under 5 years of age, representing 15 per cent. of the total cases. This is not a large percentage.

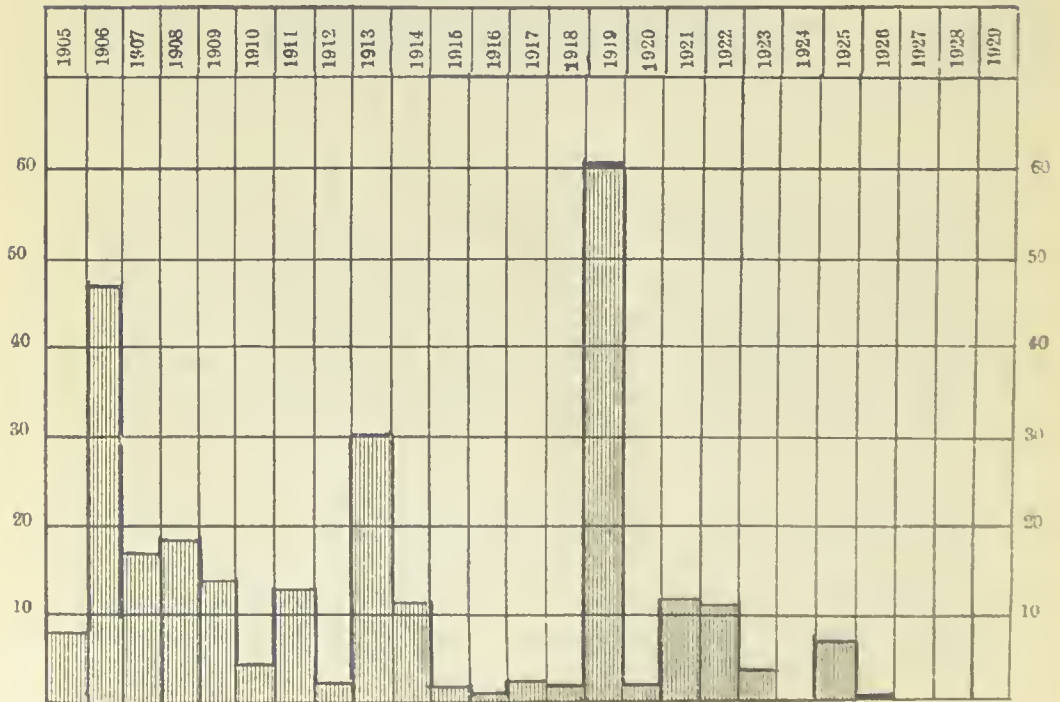
As regards the other age periods, 48 or 65 per cent. occurred between 5 and 15 years, 7 or 9 per cent. between 15 and 25 years, 6 or 8 per cent. between 25 and 45 years, and 1 between 45 and 65 years of age.

Only 2 deaths occurred from this disease during the year, one taking place under 5 and the other between 5 and 15 years of age. Last year the number was the same.

This brings out the percentage of deaths to notifications as 2·7, and shows a very low mortality, though not so low as in 1928 when it stood at 1·8. The number removed to the Isolation Hospital was 67, or 91 per cent, as compared with 95 in the previous year.

TYPHOID FEVER.

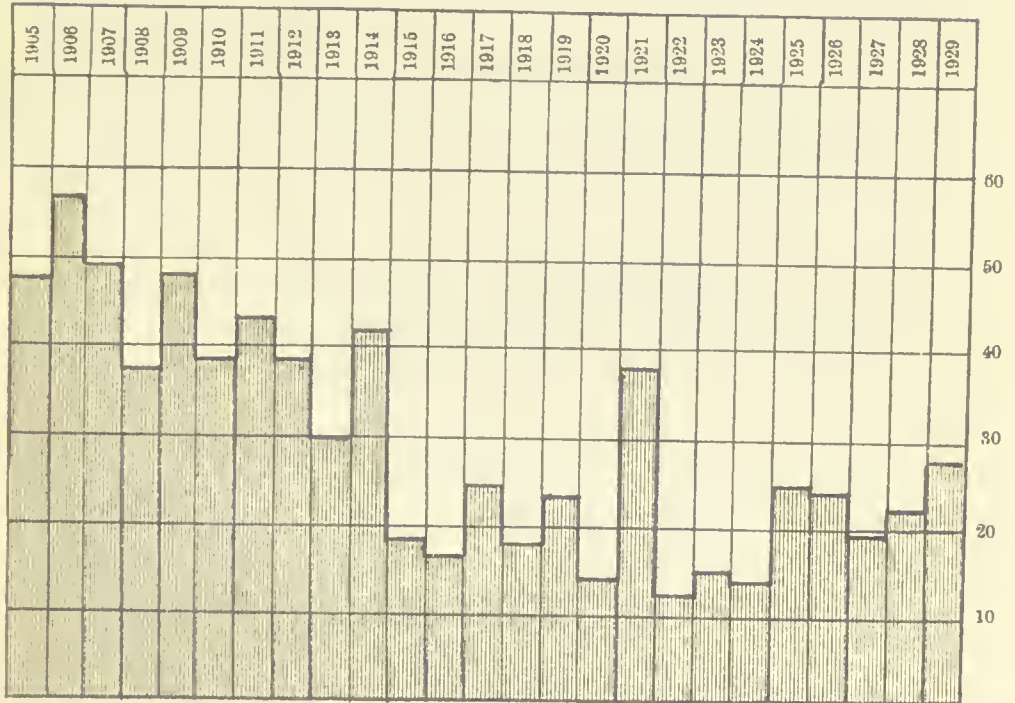
CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF TYPHOID DURING
THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.



During the year no case of Typhoid Fever was notified, so it falls to be recorded that for the third year in succession there has not been a single case of Typhoid Fever. In 1924 also there was no case, so that during the last six years Perth, as regards this disease, for four periods of a year has had a clean bill of health. In the years 1925 and 1926 there were altogether 7 cases.

ERYSIPELAS.

CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF ERYSIPELAS DURING THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.



This disease showed a slight increase during the year, 27 cases as compared with 23 in 1928, being notified. As is usual with the disease, the great majority of the cases were among people well up in years, 4 occurring in persons from 25 to 45 years of age, 11 from 45 to 65 years, and 7 over 65 years, the oldest age being 78 years.

It is only under exceptional circumstances that such cases are removed to Hospital—such, for instance, as residing in a caravan or lodging-house, or where it is impossible for the affected person to get the attention necessary. No case is removed for fear of the disease affecting others—apart from surgical or maternity cases. Six cases were treated in Hospital, representing 22 per cent. of the total cases.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Seven cases of this fever were reported during the year, as compared with two in 1928. Two of these cases terminated fatally, both deaths occurring in the following year.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Two cases of this disease occurred during the year. One of the cases terminated unfavourably.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

There was one case of Sleeping Sickness reported during the year as compared with three in the previous year.

MALARIA.

One case was notified during the year.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE.

No case of this disease was reported.

SMALLPOX.

As already stated, no case of this disease occurred in the city during the year. Considering that Perth is situated on the highway between Glasgow and Dundee, in which latter town the disease had again appeared it was most fortunate that we escaped.

MEASLES.

This disease, which as a rule shows itself every second year, broke out during the later part of the year. Cases began to crop up in October, increasing in number to a maximum in December then declining, until, by the middle of February, the disease had subsided.

It is to be feared that a great many of the general public, particularly among the poorer classes, look on this disease as unworthy of serious consideration, and, acting on this belief (better perhaps, or at least more appropriate, it would be to say delusion), take few precautions to isolate anyone attacked by measles from the other members of the family. Too often the other children of the house, if they have not already suffered from it, are invited—if one can use the term—to catch the disease, so that this family trouble may be got over as speedily as possible.

“Providence is kind and will protect us,” seems to be the motto of some people, but surely it is a violation of all spiritual laws to expose children to unnecessary dangers, and then hope that a kindly providence will shield them from harm.

If the public would regard this disease more seriously and parents grasp the fact how important it is to ward off this disease, particularly during infant life—each additional year to a child's age lessening the chance of ending fatally should the disease be contracted—a considerable diminution in the mortality of children from this cause might reasonably be looked for.

Fever—the common term for Scarlet Fever—is regarded, no matter how mild the type, with awe by the majority of the public. The very name “Fever” associated with “skinning” in themselves have made the public dread this disease to an extent unwarranted when compared with the complacency with which they view Measles. How serious a disease Measles is may be gathered from the following figures relating to the four most common infectious diseases.

During the last 30 years the deaths in Perth from these diseases have been :—

Whooping Cough,	...	...	230
Measles,	...	...	146
Diphtheria,	...	...	150
Scarlet Fever,	...	...	67

or an average annually of :—

7·6 in Whooping Cough	4·8 in Measles
5 in Diphtheria	2·2 in Scarlet Fever

and if we combine Measles with Whooping Cough, the two illnesses so often regarded as “illnesses to which the flesh is heir to” we are face to face with this fact, that during a period of 30 years for every death of Scarlet Fever there were six who died from Measles or Whooping Cough. And yet I believe I am safe in saying that apart from the view of the parent there is more concern among the general public over a Scarlet Fever death than over a dozen due to Measles and Whooping Cough.

Are figures like these not suggestive? Let the dread of Scarlet Fever remain but, if only for the children's sake (the complications often being so serious), let the dread of Measles be greater.

During this year, however, it is only right to say there has been among many if not a clearer conception of the seriousness of Measles, at least a readier disposition to avail themselves of Hospital treatment. This I have endeavoured to encourage, and during the period November to February, by utilizing either Convalescent, Typhoid, Diphtheria, and even Observation Wards as circumstances allowed, no less than 36 cases were admitted into the City Hospital. One case, a poor debilitated infant, died shortly after admission. Considering the class of cases which came under Hospital care, the result is such that one can foresee the time when Hospital treatment of Measles and Whooping Cough will, in the public mind, be held to be more in the interests of Public Health than the isolation of Scarlet Fever.

CITY HOSPITAL, EDINBURGH ROAD, PERTH.

RETURN OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1929.

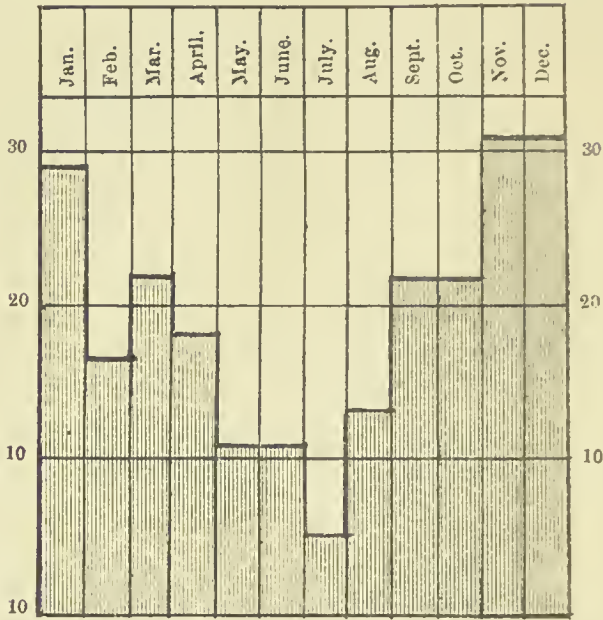
DISEASE.	In Hospital at end of 1928.	Admitted	Discharged.	Died.	Remain- ing in Hospital.	Age of Patients Admitted.	
						Under 5 years.	Over 5 years.
Scarlet Fever ...	2	106	100	...	8	27	79
Diphtheria ...	20	67	83	2	2	10	57
Typhoid Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	6	6	...	...	...	6
Puerperal Fever ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough ...	...	4	3	1	...	3	1
Measles ...	...	30	18	1	11	17	13
Opth. Neon. ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	..
Phthisis ...	...	8	7	...	1	...	8
Tuberculosis ...	2	5	6	1	...	4	1
Pneumonia ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Influenza ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Scabies ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Total Zymotic Cases	24	231	228	5	22	62	169

The total number of admissions during the year 1929 was 231, as compared with 226 in the previous year; and the number admitted since the opening of the Hospital on 30th October, 1906, is 4745.

There have thus been 5 more cases admitted than in 1928. The greatest number ever admitted in one year was 488, and this occurred in 1925, closely followed in 1924 with 471.

The average monthly number admitted was 19, but there was considerable variation in the numbers throughout the year. Thus the average monthly number admitted during the first quarter of the year was 22, second quarter 13, third quarter 13, and fourth quarter 28. The greatest number admitted in any one month was 31 in the months of November and December, and the least number was in July, viz., 5.

CHART SHOWING THE MONTHLY ADMISSION OF CASES
FOR THE YEAR 1929



The number of Scarlet Fever cases was 106, and is 14 more than in 1928.

The average stay in Hospital of the Scarlet Fever cases has been less than in the previous year, viz., 31 days, as compared with 32 in 1928. The detention in Hospital over four weeks was in nearly all instances the result of ear discharges, of which there were considerably more than usual.

In 1919 the average stay in Hospital was 35 days, previous to which it was 6 weeks. In 1920 = 32 days, 1921 = 28 days, 1922 = 24 days, 1923 = 23 days, 1924 = 32 days, 1925, 1926, 1927 = 37 days, 1928 = 32 days while this year it was 31 days.

Of the 100 discharged cases—7 were in a period of 2-3 weeks, 41 3-4 weeks; 28, 4-5 weeks; 9, 5-6 weeks; 10, 6-7 weeks; 1, 7-8 weeks; 3, 8-9 weeks; and 1 over 9 weeks,

From figures like these, it is evident that the period of stay in hospital is an unfixed quantity, and that the popular view of six weeks detention is both a minimum and maximum period necessary for isolation is an erroneous one. Every case must be judged by itself. By the procedure carried out at the hospital during the past 8 years, the public have now been educated to the fact that many cases cease to be infectious as early as four weeks or less. The shortest period was 12 days and the longest 67 days.

As regards Diphtheria, 67 cases were admitted during the year. This is 32 cases less than in 1928, and only one single month passed without the admission of a case into hospital viz., in July. The largest number was admitted in January, viz., 19, followed by March with 11. In fact, the first quarter of the year was responsible for 56 cases, or 58 per cent. Many of the cases were of a severe type, yet, notwithstanding, the mortality was very low. The number of deaths from this disease was 2, giving a case mortality of less than 3 per cent. One of these cases was complicated with Scarlet Fever.

Erysipelas accounted for 6 cases and Puerperal Fever for 1. All made a good recovery.

The number of tubercular cases was more than that of the previous year, viz., Phthisis 8, and Tuberculosis 5, as compared with 5 and 3. One case of Tuberculosis died during the year.

The total number of deaths in the Hospital from all diseases during the year was 5, 2 from Diphtheria and 1 from Measles, Whooping Cough and Tuberculosis, giving the very low case mortality of 2·1 per cent. In the previous year deaths numbered 8, representing a 3·5 per cent. case mortality.

ADMINISTRATIVE. BLOCK.

Arrangements are being made to instal a central heating plant in the block and dispense with the open fire places, which are difficult to control, especially in the upper bedrooms. These bedrooms especially on the third floor, are exceptionally cold in winter.

CONVALESCENT BLOCK.

A central heating system is also being arranged for this block. At present the wards are heated by gas fires. A hot water installation is also being provided to supply the baths and sinks.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

Committee.

President—Mrs. HOWMAN.

Vice-President—Miss MAXTONE GRAHAM.

Hon. Secretary—Miss M'NAB.

Hon. Treasurer—Mrs. VASS.

Lady GEORGINA HOME DRUM-
MOND.

Mrs. LINDSAY.

Mrs. J. RITCHIE.

Mrs. THOMSON.

Mrs. FALCONER.

Mrs. M'INNES.

Miss WILKINSON.

Miss MURDOCH.

Miss DUNCAN.

Mrs. DEMPSTER.

Mrs. MOWAT WILSON.

Mrs. LITTLE.

Mrs. J. WOOD.

Mrs. WALMESLEY.

Voluntary Workers.

Miss BUCHAN.

Mrs. CARGILL.

Mrs. ROSS.

This Institution has now been in existence for 12½ years, and continues to be not only a popular rendezvous, but a fruitful source of instruction. The work of organising and managing it is, as it should be, done by ladies, for the work and interest belong mainly to the sphere of womanhood. Perth has been distinctly fortunate in its Ladies' Committee, which has willingly given a great deal of time and devoted much attention to the work, and it has had its reward in the knowledge that its work has been appreciated by the mothers attending the Centre.

It is therefore with pleasure that I have to record another year of progress in this branch of Public Health, and while recognising that the duty of bringing up children belongs to the mother, and that we must not be too ready to relieve them of their responsibility, yet we must see that the rights of the children are not ignored, and that the mothers have the opportunity given them of learning how best to rear their children. The mother is the natural guardian of the infant and the infant's chance of living largely depends upon whether the mother looks after it well or badly. This being so, the mother who looks after and feeds her baby carefully and properly

will give it a much better chance of living than the mother who is ignorant and careless in these things.

Mothers, with few exceptions, are anxious to do all they can for their babies, and it is generally due to ignorance and carelessness rather than wilful neglect when they do not do all that is right.

The Centre consists of a hall (where perambulators are stored), a waiting room, a weighing room and a doctor's consulting room. It is situated in an ideal place for its purpose, and has far from outlived its usefulness, but there are occasions when its capacity is overtaxed, as can be judged when it is stated that one afternoon the attendance of mothers and children was over 70. As matters stand at present there are no means of increasing this capacity, but if opportunity offers the adjacent house should be acquired, or other premises secured.

At first the Centre was open only on Thursday afternoon, but so well patronised has it been by the mothers and children—it is no exaggeration to say the undertaking has been a huge success—that it was found necessary to have two afternoons weekly (Tuesday and Thursday) for baby weighing and consultations.

The Centre is fortunate in its "Ladies Committee," of which Mrs. Howman is President and Miss M'Nab, Secretary, the members of which are thoroughly imbued with the importance of the work, and the amount of good work performed by this voluntary organisation in the tilling of the soil for the welfare of the children cannot be over-estimated. The sympathy and kindness extended to the mothers has probably been the main factor in the Centre's success. All are made welcome and all are made "at home." On the other hand mothers are taking an increasing interest, and are finding it profitable in more ways than one.

But the labours of the Committee have not been confined to conversations with the mothers, although the social element has never been lost sight of, nay, is made the most of, and a Sewing Class started in 1919 has been one of the most successful branches of the work.

The class meets on Wednesday afternoons throughout the winter months, and from the regularity of the attendance it is evident that the mothers appreciate it. Many new garments are made, but the

re-making of old ones is the chief feature, and many a most unlikely article—cast off garments, legs of stocking, &c.—has been transformed into a useful article for baby. The garments cut out during the year numbered 264, and many articles of the mothers' workmanship were exhibited in the windows throughout the year.

The class started on the Wednesday evenings six winters ago for young women and those mothers who were unable to attend the afternoon session has been continued, and it is pleasing to record that the attendance of the younger members has been very gratifying, and that much good work is being done.

Three years ago a "Baby Basket" scheme was inaugurated by the Ladies' Committee on behalf of necessitous cases. These are given gratis, and means the giving of woollies—two to three garments constituting a basket. During the past year 171 garments were given.

Another important feature which has continued to meet with success is the Savings Bank. This branch is under the able superintendence of Mrs. Vass, Benview, Mrs. Ritchie, Rockbank and Miss McNab, Fitzroy Terracc. Anything from a penny upwards is received, and the mother is free to take any or all whenever she desires. The number of depositors during the year was 151, being the same number as the previous year, and the sum deposited £9 11s. 6d. Money was withdrawn to the extent of £8 3s. 2d. In many instances, the money was withdrawn in order to buy something for baby, the purchase generally being made from the Work Stall of the Centre, which is under the supervision of Mrs. Lindsay. In other cases it was withdrawn to meet doctor's expenses. It may be stated that these goods are the work of the Needlework Guild. This Guild consists of 50 members, of whom Mrs. Thomson, Magdalen Bank, is Convener. It has rendered most valuable work, and a work highly appreciated by the mothers. Every article is sold to the mother at the bare cost of material. Thanks are also due to many of the Church Work Parties who contributed many serviceable articles of clothing.

The number of depositors in the first year was 66, and the number on the roll at the end of 1929 was 151. The following is a record of the year's work:—

Balance at 31st December, 1928,	£13	2	9
171 Deposits lodged during 1929,	9	11	6
	<hr/>		
	£22	14	3
22 Withdrawals during 1929,	8	3	2
	<hr/>		
Balance at 31st December, 1929,	£14	11	1
	<hr/>		

Of this balance, there had been placed to the Savings Bank Central Fund (baby bank) the sum of £12 4s 3d, on which interest had accrued to the amount of 6/-. When baby's bank account reaches £1, this is placed into a personal Savings Bank Book. This book is kept at the Centre until the child reaches school age.

Unemployment hit the bank very badly, but to the mother's credit, unless circumstances made it absolutely essential, baby's bank book remained untouched, and even then a shilling was left in order to keep the bank account open.

On January 22nd, a most successful tea party to the mothers, toddlers and babies attending the Centre was arranged by the Ladies' Committee. The attendance exceeded 400, and the function was much enjoyed. Several members of the Ladies' Committee, along with friends, contributed in a large measure towards the success of the function, while special mention must be made of Miss Smith and her juvenile girl dancers, and Miss Murdoch, Miss Duncan, and Mrs. Bruce, Murthly, who were responsible for the decoration of the platform and the Christmas tree.

On 31st July, Lady Georgina Drummond once more showed her kindness by inviting the mothers and babies to the grounds at Hamilton House. Nature unfortunately was not in a kindly mood, and the function was held in the City Hall. The games which had to be postponed took place at a later date in Lady Georgina's grounds.

The average attendance of mothers and babies at the Centre was 426 per month, as compared with 399 in 1928, and an average of 379 in the previous five years, while the attendances at the Sewing Class held from October to March numbered 776.

The number of medical consultations at the Centre during 1929 was 288, as compared with 299 in 1928. The variety of illnesses can best be gathered from an examination of the statistics given later in the report.

MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.

(1) *List of the Midwives* (with their Names in alphabetical order, Enrolment Numbers and Addresses) who have up to 31st January, 1930, given notice under Section 18 of their intention to practice in the District.

LIST OF MIDWIVES, JANUARY, 1929.

Reg. No.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
2228	Mary B. Barclay, - -	32 Caledonian Road.
804	Hannah B. Clarke, - -	33 Scott Street.
5182	Margaret Dickson, - -	2 Robertson's Buildings.
4323	Margaret M'Gregor Doig, -	2 Florence Place.
2428	Margaret J. Forbes, - -	5 Charlotte Place.
1898	Elizabeth Laing, - -	20 Market Street.
578	Isabella H. Mackay, - -	Braehead, Jeantield.
4014	Lilias Moncrieff, - -	36 Jeanfield Road.
2479	Annie Robertson, - -	18 Watergate.
3175	Margaret Williamson, -	30 South Street.
6148	Catherine Whytock, - -	58 Scott Street.

(2) Births in Area or District.

Total Number of Births during 1929.	Total Number of Deaths of new-born children (within ten days) during 1929.	Actual Number of Births attended by Midwives during 1929.	Actual Number of Deaths of new-born children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1929.	Actual Number of Cases not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1929.
551.	16.	40.	—	Births. — Deaths. —

(3) Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Total Number of Cases during 1929.	Actual Number of Cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1929.	Actual Number of Cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1929.
3.	—	—

(4) Cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

Total Number of Cases during 1929.	Total Number of Deaths during 1929.	Actual Number of Cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1929.	Actual Number of Deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1929.	Actual Number of Cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife during 1929.
7.	—	—	—	Cases. — Deaths. —

(5) Cases of Still-birth (Dead Born).

Total Number of Cases during 1929.	Actual Number of Cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1929.
35.	1.

(6) Cases of Emergency. — The number of Cases of Emergency to which medical practitioners have been called in under Section 22 of the Act during 1929 was 8. These related to two cases of prolonged labour and one to malpresentation.

(7) General Remarks. — There is nothing special to record other than that the facilities now afforded at the Royal Infirmary to maternity cases, has led to a decreased employment of Midwives. During the year it was not necessary to take any action in connection with any breach of the Regulations.

STATISTICS RELATING TO MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.

Infant Mortality.

(a) No. of deaths ... 41 (b) Rate per 1000 births = 74

(c) Age Groups—

Under 1 week	16
1 week and under 4 weeks,	9
4 weeks and under 3 months	6
3 months and under 6 months	4
6 months and under 12 months	6

(d) Causes of Death—

Congenital Malformations 6	Enteritis	3
Whooping Cough ... 2	Premature Birth	12
Measles —	Atrophy Debility	9
Convulsions 1	Overlain —	
Bronchial Pneumonia 3	Injury at Birth —	
Pneumonia —	Other Causes	5
Bronchitis —		

Infantile Mortality is referred to in greater detail at page 12 of the Report.

Births.

(a) No. registered—Legitimate, 519 ; Illegitimate, 32.

(b) No. notified, 630. (1) Doctor, 590 ; (2) Midwife, 40.

(c) No. of Still Births, 33.

Maternal Mortality.

(a) No. of deaths from Miscarriage or Child Birth —

(b) No. of deaths from Puerperal Sepsis —

Home Visitation.

		Number visited.	Total visits.
(a) Infants	... ..	499	4461
(b) Children (1-5 years)	..	575	1401
(c) Expectant Mothers	... ..	126	149
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total	1200	6011
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Ante-Natal Consultations.

Clinics held twice weekly on Tuesday and Thursday, 3 to 4-30 p.m.

(a) No. of attendances	... ..	4
(b) No. of first attendances	... ..	4
(c) Conditions found—		
Psoriasis, Inflamed Glands	... ..	1
Sickness	... ..	2

Post-Natal Consultations.

No. of attendances	8
--------------------	--------	---

Child Welfare Consultations.

(a) No. of attendances under 1 year	... ..	2531
" " over 1 year	... ..	1546
(b) No. of first attendances under 1 year	... ..	212
" " over 1 year	... ..	35
(c) Illnesses recorded—		
Bronchitis	... ..	8
Injuries	... ..	10
Hernia	... ..	7
Tongue-tied	... ..	7
Skin Diseases	... ..	17
Diarrhoea, Enteritis	... ..	27
Phymosis	... ..	9
Eye Diseases	... ..	8
Debility	... ..	12
Whooping Cough	... ..	5
Ringworm, Constipation, Enlarged Glands, of each		4
Stomatitis, Abscess, Rickets, Whitlow, Quinsy, .		3

Oph. Neonatorum, Worms, Cystitis, Rhinitis,					
Tuberculosis, Ganglion, Growth	of each				2
Syphilis, Epilepsy, Laryngitis, Chorea, Knock-					
knee, Club Foot, Adenoids, Incontinence,					
of each	...	...	...	...	1

Ultra Violet Light Clinic.

(Royal Infirmary).

No. of attendances	...	...	...	4957
No. of cases	...	...	...	253
Note of Conditions—Rickets, Tuberculosis, Marasmus, Skin Diseases.				

Day Nursery.

No. of attendances	...	...	..	3963
Charges—8d. per day ; if two, 7d. each.				
Income	...	...	£303	5 10
Expenditure	...	...	£334	2 5
Payments made by parents	...	...	£108	12 4

Food and Milk.

Gross cost	£85	0	0½	Sums recovered	£5	9	0
No milk substitutes given.							

Measles.

No. of deaths	...	...	...	...	6
No. treated in Hospital	...	...	...	...	30

Whooping Cough.

No. of deaths	...	...	...	...	4
No. treated in Hospital	...	...	...	...	4

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No. of cases notified by Doctor	...	...	...	3
No. of cases notified by Midwife	...	...	...	—
No. treated in Hospital	...	...	...	2
Appreciable loss of vision	..	...	...	—

Maternity Hospital.

(Royal Infirmary).

(1) Ante-Natal cases—

No. of cases treated 33

Statement of conditions found—

Conditions found	Cases	Result
Albuminuria of Pregnancy ..	9	successful
Eclampsia	4	successful
Accidental Hæmorrhage ...	2	successful
Hyperemesis Gravidorum ...	7	successful
Cardiac	5	successful
Prolapse, Pyelitis, Cystitis ...	1	

(2) Abortions—

No. of cases 13

Results successful

(3) Normal confinements—

(a) Total No. (1) With Medical assistance ... —

(2) Without „ „ ... 220

(b) No. of deaths 1

Cause of death Tuberculosis

(4) Abnormal or complicated confinements—

No. of cases 80

Conditions found	Cases	Result
Inertia and Prolonged Labour	64	successful
Placenta Prævia ...	5	2 died
Transverse Presentation	1	successful
Breech „ ...	4	successful
Face „ ...	1	successful
Contracted Pelvis ...	4	successful
Accidental Hæmorrhage	1	died

(5) No. of infants born—

Alive 280

Still 20

(6) No. of deaths of infants under 1 week ... 3

(7) No. of cases of puerperal fever ... 5

Removed from Institution ... —

Educational.

Sewing meetings held weekly from October to March.

The number of attendances was 776.

V.D. CENTRE.

The Centre was opened in May, 1923. It is a one storey brick building, and has been erected adjacent to the Out-Patient Department of the Infirmary. Its accommodation consists of (1) Office, (2) Waiting Room, (3) Treatment Room, (4) Rest Room, and (5) Irrigation Room.

It acts as an Out-Patient Clinic, no provision being made for resident cases, and is for the use of both City and County, and the times for consultation are :—

COUNTY PATIENTS :—Women—Monday, 3 to 4 p.m.

Men—Thursday, 3 to 4 p.m.

CITY PATIENTS :—Women—Monday, 6 to 7 p.m.

Men—Thursday, 6 to 7 p.m.

The following is a record of the work done :—

VENEREAL DISEASES REPORT.

THE FOLLOWING IS A RECORD OF THE WORK BY DR. TROTTER FOR THE YEAR ENDING
15TH MAY, 1929, AT THE PERTH ROYAL INFIRMARY.

	SYPHILIS.		GONORRHOEA.		SOFT CHANCERE		MIXED INFECTIONS.		CONDITIONS OTHER THAN VENEREAL.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of New Cases,	24	11	37	6	—	—	—	—	16	6	77	23
Number of persons who ceased to attend the Centre <i>after</i> completing the course of treatment, but before final tests, ...	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment, ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Number of persons discharged from the Centre,	10	1	26	6	—	—	—	—	16	6	52	13
Number of persons who, at the end of the year, were under treatment or observation,	25	15	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	17
Total attendances of all persons,	392	180	730	155	—	—	—	—	32	12	1154	347
Do. do. do. in 1928,	350	180	556	198	—	—	—	—	27	9	933	387

Area in which patient resided :—		CITY AREA.		COUNTY AREA.	OTHER SCOTTISH AREAS.		TOTAL.
Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year for the first time :—							
(a) SYPHILIS,	... ..	30		5	—		35
(b) GONORRHOEA,	... ..	33		10	—		43
(c) SOFT CHANCER,	... ..	—		—	—		—
(d) MIXED INFECTIONS,	... ..	—		—	—		—
(e) Conditions other than Venereal,	... ..	17		5	—		22
TOTAL,	...	80		20	—		100
Total number of attendances at Out-patient Department,		950		551	—		1501
Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes,		300		100	—		400

Age of persons treated.		SYPHILIS		GONORRHOEA.		MIXED INFECTIONS.		TOTAL.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Under 1 year,	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) 1 and under 5 years,	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) 5 „ 15 „	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(d) 15 „ 25 „	...	3	7	12	2	—	—	15	9
(e) 25 years and upwards,	...	20	4	25	4	—	—	45	8
TOTALS,	...	24	11	37	6	—	—	61	17
In 1928,	...	11	12	27	6	—	—	38	18

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Many inspections were made during the year of the Factories and Workshops, including the Bakehouses, and some improvements effected. In 16 cases attention was directed to want of cleanliness, and to inefficient or defective sanitary accommodation and these were remedied.

Speaking generally, it must be said that the management of the Factories and Workshops is conducted in a manner whereby the interests of the workers in matters relating to their general health are well looked after, and I feel sure that Perth will compare favourably with any city in the kingdom.

There are three underground bakehouses in the Burgh; and in accordance with the Factory and Workshops Act of 1901 these were granted Certificates by the Local Authority, the requirements of the Act being fulfilled in all respects.

As certifying Factory Surgeon, I examined for fitness for employment in factory or workshop, a total of 182 young persons, or 13 less than the previous year. Of these 35 were males, and 147 were females. This shows as compared with the previous year a increase of males employed of 7, and a decrease of females of 20. The figures for 1928 were 28 males and 167 females. All must have attained the age of 14 before being allowed to work.

I have to report that 4 cases were rejected as unfit for work, being double the number of the previous year, and all on account of uncleanness. Extreme cases of head lousiness have been, in recent years, very much reduced, yet the number of people actually infested is large. Broadly speaking, the less educated people are, the more they tend to harbour head lice. Poverty, bad housing, bad sanitation, it can safely be said, render cleanliness a condition more difficult to obtain, yet they certainly are not a bar, and one comes across cases of vermin infection where insanitary conditions do not exist.

In each instance it was the condition of the hair which was at fault, and all the cases occurred among girls. These cases are sad, in respect that the cause is easily removable and implies a want of care and disregard for the most elementary laws of health. All such cases are subject to re-examination before being allowed to work. Some parents think the penalty of their children

not being allowed to work too severe for the crime, but a little reflection shows how unfair it would be to the other employees. Moreover the cure is easy.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises. (1)	Number of	
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)
Factories (including Factory Laundries) -	12	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	140	16
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—
TOTAL - -	152	16

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects.	
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>		
Want of Cleanliness - - - -	6	6
Overcrowding - - - -	2	2
Other Nuisances - - - -	2	2
<i>Sanitary Accommodation—</i>		
Insufficient - - - -	3	2
Unsuitable or Defective - - -	3	2
TOTAL - -	16	14

WATER SUPPLY.

Perth, in addition to supplying water to its own inhabitants, also provides water for the district of Scone.

The number of reservoirs in service is five, Viewlands No. 1 (830,000 gallons), Viewlands No. 2 (12,500,000), Muirhall (1,800,000), and two at Burghmuir (each 2,000,000). The total capacity of these reservoirs is 19,000,000 gallons, and this, with a daily supply (for trade and domestic purposes) of about 2,500,000 gallons, indicates a storage of seven and a half days' supply.

The total quantity of water pumped in 1929 was 914,483,000 gallons, being an increase of 54,951,800 gallons, as compared with the previous year.

The water supply by meter was 222,362,700 gallons, as compared with 194,719,000 in 1928. This shows a increase of 27,643,700 gallons. In addition, 36,000,000 gallons are supplied by agreement.

The quantity of water used at the Swimming Baths was 2,708,000 gallons, an increase of 73,000 gallons as compared with 1928.

In other words a total of over 656,120,300 gallons of water have been used for domestic purposes. This implies a daily supply of over 1,900,000 gallons, and, based on a population of 36,000, gives a daily supply per head of 52 gallons.

I am indebted to Mr. Walmesley, Water Manager, for the following information :

"With the exception of a fortnight at the beginning of February, and during a very few short spates, the River Tay maintained a summer level throughout the first three quarters of the year, and this, coupled with the exceptionally heavy demand, especially during the months of May, August and September, due no doubt to the very dry weather, caused some rather anxious periods. Thanks, however, to the extra storage available in the New Reservoir, it was possible to meet all demands and no necessity for any restrictions arose.

The Paterson Chlorinating apparatus has worked very satisfactorily. The average quantity of Chlorine used for sterilizing the water being 0.728 parts per million, or about $7\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. per million gallons.

Since April, daily measurements of the colour of the water have been made with a Burgess Colorimeter. The average colour of the water supplied to the consumers during this period has been 38 m.m. As a comparison, the figure given by Sir Alexander Houston in his 22nd Annual Report (for 1927) as the average colour of *Filtered* Thames water is 28 m.m.

Two sets of Bacteriological Analyses were made during the year, with satisfactory results.

The most important events of the year, so far as the distribution system is concerned, were, firstly the putting into commission of the New Viewlands Reservoir, which with the alterations and additions to the pumping plant at the Water House, carried out by Messrs. W. Arthur Ker & Co., permitted the supply of the Mid and Low Level districts with water which had had six days' storage instead of as formerly, 16 hours' storage in the case of the Mid Level, and direct pumping in the case of the Low Level district, and secondly the laying of the 9 inch feeder main through the Riggs Road, which permitted the closing down of Wellshill Reservoir, and the increasing of the pressure in the Low Level district by fully 20%.

The alterations at the Water House, above referred to, consist of a New Lancashire Boiler with mechanical stokers, Air Preheater with auxiliary apparatus and steel chimney, an oil driven auxiliary pump for high level work, and certain alterations to the steam driven pumps."

SUMMARY OF ANALYSES OF RIVER TAY WATER.

Date.		14/4/29.		3/9/29.	
Before Chlorination	<div> <div>No. of Micro-organisms per 1 c.c.</div> <div>No. of Bacilli Coli per 10 c.c.</div> </div>	Water House.	New Viewlands Reservoir.	Water House, Engine Room Twp.	Laboratory Tap (after passage through New Viewlands Reserv.)
		10 at 20° c. 4.5 at 37° c.		180 at 20° c. 40 at 37° c.	
		Absent.		16	
After Chlorination	<div> <div>No. of Micro-organisms per 1 c.c.</div> <div>No. of Bacilli Coli per 10 c.c.</div> </div>	6 at 20° c.	12 at 20° c.	8 at 20° c.	84 at 20° c.
		2 at 37° c.	6 at 37° c.	Absent	10 at 37° c.
		Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent

These samples of water may all be regarded as good potable waters from the bacteriological aspect.

VACCINATION (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1907.

Return of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection delivered to the Registrar.

It will be noted from the table given below how, for a period of years, advantage was taken of the Conscientious Objection to vaccination, reaching a maximum in 1917 with a percentage of 34·8 unvaccinated. From that date the percentage gradually declined until 1920 to 21·2, but from that time to 1924 steadily increased. The last five years show an improvement, but I would like to see this percentage reduced to the figure of 1907, as I fear the greater the accumulation of unvaccinated children, the greater will be the epidemic should Smallpox get a foothold in the city. Notwithstanding, so far as I can gather, Perth compares most favourably with other Towns.

Year.	No. of Births.	No. of Unvaccinated.	Percentage of Unvaccinated.
1907	802	3	·3
1908	794	57	7·1
1909	805	92	11·4
1910	786	148	18·8
1911	760	163	21·4
1912	791	184	23·2
1913	711	209	29·3
1914	727	194	26·6
1915	644	213	33·0
1916	685	229	33·4
1917	516	180	34·8
1918	477	119	25·0
1919	614	144	23·4
1920	844	180	21·2
1921	646	145	22·4
1922	691	164	23·7
1923	704	174	24·7
1924	597	155	25·9
1925	562	124	22·1
1926	661	153	23·1
1927	602	123	20·4
1928	617	123	19·9
1929	551	121	21·9
Total	15587	3397	21·7

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

The Slaughter House was visited by me on one or two occasions during the year in order to ascertain the general sanitary conditions, and it can be reported that the premises were kept in satisfactory order.

Nothing has as yet been done as regards alterations and improvements of the Gut House, referred to in my annual Report of last year, because the question as to a general repair of the whole Slaughter House arose. The desirability of a new Slaughter House was discussed, and the view taken by the Council is that the present premises are out of date, and inefficient, and that as the cost of reconstructing parts and repairing the courts would involve a very considerable sum they propose to entirely remodel the building, and an application has been made to the Unemployment Grants Committee.

The number of animals slaughtered in 1929 was—

Cattle,	4172,	of which 66 were wholly unfit and 30 partially.
Sheep,	17,585,	„ 61 „ „ 8 „
Pigs,	2297,	„ 2 „ „ 1 „
Calves,	135,	„ 5 „ „ 1 „

The weight of the condemned material was—Beef, 33,125 lbs. ; Mutton, 2,855 lbs. ; Pork, 310 lbs. ; Veal, 742 lbs.

During the year Mr. Brown, V.S., who was appointed for the purposes of Section 43 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, was called by the Superintendent on several occasions. The following table gives a summary of the diseases and number of animals, either partially or wholly unfit for food.

	Ox.	Cow.	Sheep.	Pig.	Calf.
Tuberculosis ...	14	43	—	2	3
Septic Conditions ...	1	2	5	—	—
Decomposition ...	3	2	28	—	2
Emaciation ...	1	2	2	—	—
Bruising ...	6	16	15	—	—
Uræmia ...	2	—	4	—	—
Dropsy ...	—	1	13	—	—
Other Conditions ...	3	—	4	—	1
Total ...	30	66	71	2	6

